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L'ORNATO

VADEMECUM

PER

ARCHITETTI, CALLIGRAFI, CERAMISTI, CESELLAT<mark>or</mark>i, Decoratori, Disegnatori, Ebanisti, Ingegneri, Mosaicist<mark>i, Ore</mark>fici, Pittori, Scultori, ecc.

2732 MOTIVI ANTICHI E MODERNI

DI FREGI, FASCE, FESTONI, CORNICI, ALFABETI, MASCHERONI,
CAPITELLI, GRIFONI, GHIRLANDE, AQUILE,
CARTOCCI, EMBLEMI, TROFEI, AMORINI, ECC., ECC.

RACCOLTI DAL

Prof. AUGUSTO GARNERI

3ª EDIZIONE

Italiana, francese, inglese, portoghese, russa; spagnola e tedesca

Prof. AUGUSTO GARNERI FIRENZE



PROF. AUGUSTO GARNERI

N. B. — Ad alcune tavole, essendo venute in fotoincisione leggermente più grandi, abbiamo tolto il riquadro, perchè, dati i tempi attuali, occorreva molto tempo a rifarle, ed era difficilissimo per non dire impossibile trovare altra carta da sostituire.



Napoli. - Museo Nazionale. Vaso Antico.

PREFAZIONE

Il favore incontrato dalle precedenti edizioni di questo mio Manuale, mi è stato di grande incoraggiamento per la presente ristampa; nella quale ho posto ogni impegno per rendere l'opera mia sempre più meritevole di benevola accoglienza. Opera di coscienziosa ricerca, di accuratissima scelta, per far conoscere quanto di meglio ci ha tramandato in questo tempo il genio artistico nella sua universalità.

Per adempiere possibilmente a tutti i casi, che si possono presentare, invece degli 385 e dei 2352 motivi di cui si componevano le edizioni precedenti, questa nuova edizione ha raggiunto il numero di 2734 motivi; e in apposito elenco lo studioso troverà citate tutte le opere a cui ho attinto, e delle quali potrà così risparmiarsi il dispendioso acquisto, avendone ottimi saggi nel mio piccolo volume che a somiglianza dell'ape si è nutrito di fiori di maggior bellezza e di utilità più sicura.

Mentre questo mio lavoro può essere un semenzaio per la mente dei giovani, è senza dubbio un vero prontuario per quanti debbono quotidianamente ricorrere al disegno, ai quali fara sempre comodo richiamare alla memoria un'idea, un concetto che può facilitare l'opera loro, risolvendo qualche dubbio, superando

qualche difficoltà.

Chiedo anticipatamente scusa a quanti troveranno riprodotta l' opera loro, sia che per esigenze del formato del libro abbia alterato in qualche punto il loro segno, sia che non abbia loro attribuito il dovuto merito, o perchè mancante sull' originale o

per difetto di memoria.

E come nella precedente edizione resi grazie al chiarissimo Collega G. V. Calligari per le interessanti comunicazioni sull'antichissima arte indo-peruviana, così in questa ringrazio due egregi Colleghi: il Sig. Isaac M.ª Foribios di Silos (Burgos-Spagna) che diede perfezione al testo Spagnolo, e il Sig. Antonio Coelho di Singeverga Negrellos (Portogallo) che spontaneamente condusse quello portoghese come pure anticipatamente ringrazio quanti, servendosi di questo mio lavoro vorranno essermi cortesi di osservazioni e consigli.

Prof. AUGUSTO GARNERI



Etrusco. - Embrice.



Cassapanca. Lucca. — Palazzo Manzi.



Rinascenza.



Cassapanca.
Lucca. — Palazzo Manzi.



Roma. — S. Maria della Pace. — Rinascenza.

Monumento Ponzetti Peruzzi.



Moresco. - Alhambra.

L' ornato nei diversi still

Arabo o Maomettano o Moresco o Saraceno. L'ornato arabo o moresco è costruito in due piani, ragione per cui nell'imitarlo è necessario l'uso dell'ombra. Il fogliame sorge sempre organicamente da un tronco che lo produce, intrecciato in modo molteplice ed artificioso; esso è fondato su base; geometrica. Gli Arabi crearono l'ornato a base geometrica. È indubitato che la loro decorazione sfarzosa appaga l'occhio e l'intelligenza.

Assiro. Abitatori dell'Asia. Epoca remota. Barocco Vedi: Rinascenza, III Periodo.

Bizantino, L'ornato è un miscuglio di motivi greci e romani splendidi nella colorazione; dominò dal 320 al 1400 specialmente nell'Impero d'Oriente. La sua influenza è ancora risentita nei

paesi della Chiesa greca.

Celtico. Popolo d' Irlanda. Membra di serpenti, uccelli, cani e pochissimo di regno vegetale sono motivi di ornamentazione. Nel IX secolo subendo l' influenza dello stile romano troviamo del fogliame associato all'ornato a nastro. Gli intrecci a nastro sono una particolarità dell' ornato celtico, che fu molto in uso nei monasteri.

Classe. L'ornato cinese si serve in genere dei prodotti del proprio paese, come foglie e fiori di thè, rose, camelie, meloni, ecc.; fa uso talvolta di draghi, sparvieri e uomini. L'arte cinese è sta-

zionaria.

Copto. Ornato usato dai Cristiani giacobiti d'Egitto e dell'Abissinia.

Egiziano. Ornato in uso in Egitto in epoca remota.

Giapponese. Ben difficile è distinguere l'arte antica giapponese da quella dei Cinesi, se si toglie che mentre l'arte cinese restò stazionaria, la giapponese si è ognora attenuta ad uno stile d'ornato più regolare, ad un'osservazione più accorta della natura ed anche alla ricerca del nuovo. Gotico. Fiorì specialmente in Francia, Germania e Inghilterra dal 1230 al 1520. Gli ornamenti caratteristici sono plastici, mentre gli ornati piani si distinguono difficilmente dai romani; altri sono un poco stilizzati specialmente nei manoscritti miniati.

Greco. Le forme particolari dell'ornato greco sono la foglia di acanto e i palmizi in unione colla linea ondulata e con le spirali (lumaca, volute) L'ornato dei Greci fu sempre considerato il tipo più gentile e corretto nell'arte della decorazione. Il senno degli artisti seppe applicarlo in modo che non fosse a detrimento della forma principale, ma che contribuisse ad accrescere alle proprie opere eleganza, per purezza di linee e grazia di lorme in modo da darle maggior rilievo.

Indiano. L'ornato è arbitrario ed esagerato. I motivi decorativi sono tratti dalla flora indigena: melagrano, garofani, rose, ecc., e sovente si ha il ramo di palma trattato convenzionalmente. Nei tessuti si distingue una squisita disposizione e splendi-

dezza di colori.

Moderno. L' ornato si appoggia di preferenza alla Rinascenza italiana, e non si basa sopra uno stile determinato. Molti lavori si eseguiscono in stili storici.

Lombardo. Vedi: Romanico. Maomettano. Vedi: Arabo. Moresco. Vedi: Arabo.

Persiano. L'ornamentazione e le combinazioni geometriche degli Arabi e dei Mori si trovano riunite al regno vegetale nella sua natural forma. I viticci e i fiori si hanno ora riprodotti sul fondo da soli, ora sparsi fra gl'intrecciamenti a linea.

Precolombiano. Cristoforo Colombo ritenne di aver trovato la via più breve per raggiungere le Indie e chiamò Indiani gli abitatori dell'America. Perciò Charles Wiener nella sua pubblicazione « Perou et Bolivie » edita dall' Hachette nel 1880 li chiama populations indiennes, ma io ho creduto di dare il nome di precolombiano al popalo peruviano allora governato dagli Incas (1000-1533 a. c.) e ciò per non confondere l' arte eseguita nell' India Asiatica con quella dell'America. Questo antico popolo americano ha nell' arte ornamentale molti motivi che si trovano anche in quella degli Etruschi, degli Egiziani e di altri popoli; ma presenta nei tessuti e nelle decorazioni murali, casi di originalità di cui ho creduto dare alcuni disegni, cercando di imitarne l' esecuzione.

Rinascenza. I. Periodo (1400-1500). Preparazione degli artisti italiani per affrancarsi dal gotico, dal bizantino e tornare alla

semplicità greca ed al romano,

II. Periodo (1500-1600) Ispirandosi gli artisti al greco ed al romano, cercarono un nuovo stile, servendosi di tutti gli elementi: mascheroni, animali, figure d'uomo, esseri fantastici, satiri, oggetti simbolici, armi, emblemi, vasi, candelabri, corone ecc., unite alle foglie di palma, d'acanto, di vite, di lauro, d'ellera, ecc. Quel periodo fu detto sublime per esecuzione, varietà e dovizia.

III. Periodo (1600-1800). Il barocco, la cui origine si trova nelle tombe Medicce e nella Laurenziana a Firenze, eseguite da Michelangelo Buonarroti, è il periodo di decadenza della Rinascenza (denominato rocceò in Francia sotto Luigi XV, dal 1700 al 1800). L'ornato barocco e ricco di maschere, cartelli, conchiglie, fiori, frutte, fogliami svariatissimi e statue nelle più ardite pose, tutto però fuso e collegato nel più armonioso insieme Non si creda per altro che questo stile mancasse di merito e di gusto; benchè chiamato con un nome quasi dispregiativo, non fu secondo a nessun altro per armonica grandiosità; e nessun'arte giunse ad una bizzarria così spiccata. La mobilia (Secolo XVIII) raggiunse una elegante originalità non mai superata; i più gentili intagli, i motivi più peregrini dimostrano che allora eranvi artisti conoscitori perfetti dei materiali che trattavano e degli effetti che volevano produrre.

Rinascenza francese. Importazione italiana prima metà secolo XVI

carattere francese fine XVI secolo.

Rinascenza inglese. Fiorì nel XVI secolo e viene denominato stile Elisabetta.

Rinascenza tedesca. Importazione dei tedeschi dall'Italia, dal secolo XVI carattere tedesco.

Rococo, Vedi Rinascenza, III. Periodo.

Romanico. Fiorì dal 1000 al 1230 nel nord ovest dell' Europa ed al nord d'Italia.

Romano L'ornato romano adopera tutti gli elementi dei Greci ma tronfi e caricati: crea il composito che è certo l'ordine più ricco

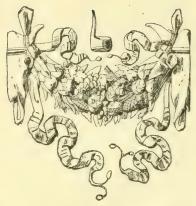
Russo. L'arte decorativa russa ha anch' essa subito il fascino dell'ornamentazione bizantina; ma incominciando dal XVI secolo, essa va mano mano emancipandosi, creando uno stile proprio. Essa si serve di tutti gli elementi decorativi degli altri popoli, ma la bellezza e la originalità dei motivi, nonchè la loro perfetta ripartizione, attirano l'attenzione di quanti professano l'arte.

Visigoto. Vedi: Romanico.

Alhambra Castello moresco costruito dagli Abencerragi a Granata (Spagna).



Antico tess ito Giapponese.



Romano. - Roma: Museo Lateranense. - Festone.



Rococo. - Parigi: Museo Louvre. - Festone.

L'ORNEMENT

VADE-MECUM

POUR

ARCHITECTES, BLASONNEURS, CALLIGRAPHES, CÉRAMISTES, CISELEURS, DÉCORATEURS, DESSIMATEURS ÉBÉMISTES, INGÉNIEURS, MOSAÎSTES, ORFÉVRES, PEINTRES, SCULPTEURS, etc.

2732 MOTIFS ANTIQUES ET MODERNES

DE FRISES, BORDURES, FESTONS, CORNICHES, ALPHABETS, AIGLES, CHAPITEAUX, GRIFFONS, GUIRLANDES,

CARTOUCHES, EMBLÉMES, TROPHÉES, PETITS AMOURS, ECC.

PECEUILLIS PAR LE

PROF. AUGUSTE GARNERI

3ª EDITION

en

Italien, Allemand, Anglais, Espagnol, Français, Portugais et Russe

MEALLI & STIANTI

IMPRIMEURS
FLORENCE



Scultura del XVIII Secolo.

PRÉFACE

La faveur obtenue par les précedentes éditions de mon Manuel, a été pour moi un précieux encouragement pour cette nouvelle édition, dans laquelle je me suis efforcé de rendre encore plus digne d'un accueil bienveillant cet ouvrage, résultat de consciencieuses recherches, d'un choix minutieux, et qui est destiné à faire connaître ce que le génie artistique universel nous

a transmis de plus beau.

Pour pourvoir, autant que possible, à tous les cas qui peuvent se présenter, le nombre de 385 et de 2352 motifs que contenaient les éditions précédentes, à été porté dans celle-ci à 2734. Le lecteur trouvera ici une liste spéciale de tous les ouvrages souvent fort coûteux dans les-quels j'ai puisé et qu'il pourra se dispenser d'acheter puisque j'ai reproduit d'excellents spécimens dans mon petit volume qui s'est nourri, comme l'abeille, du suc des fleurs les plus belles et les plus utiles.

Mon ouvrage peut donc offrir aux jeunes gens une pépinière de modèles et d'idées, et d'autre part il sera certainement le vade mecum de tous ceux qui doivent chaque jour avoir recours au dessin; il leur sera facile, grâce à lui, de retrouver une idée, une conception pouvant faciliter leur tâche et leur ôter un doute.

ou trancher une question difficile.

Je m'excuse d'avance auprès de tous ceux qui trouveront leurs oeuvres reproduites ici, soit que j'aie dû, à cause du format de ce livre altérer en quelques points leur dessin, soit que je ne leur aie pas attribué tout leur mérite faute d'avoir toutes les données sur l'original, ou encore par défaut de mémoirie.

Dans l'édition précédente j'ai remercié mon cher Collègue G. V. Calligari, pour ses intéressantes communications sur l'art antique indo-péruvien. Dans celle — ci je dois exprimer toute ma gratitude à deux illustres Collègues : D. Isaac D. Foribios de Silos qui a revu et corrigé le texte espagnol, et D. Antoine Coello qui a spontanément mis au point le texte portugais.

J'adresse également mes remerciements anticipés à tous ceux qui, se servant de mon ouvrage, auront la bonté de me faire par-

venir leurs observations et leurs conseils.

Prof. Auguste Garneri.



Collana Egiziana. - Vaso lacrimatorio, coccodrillo, fiore, pesce.

L'Ornement dans les différents styles.

Arabe, Ottoman, Mauresque ou Sarrasin. L'ornement arabe est construit en deux plans, ce qui rend nécessaire dans son imitation l'usage de l'ombre. Le feuillage surgit toujours organiquement d'un tronc qui le produit, avec des entrelacements variés et artistiques. La base de cet ornement est géométrique : les Arabes, en effet, sont les inventeurs de l'ornement géométrique. Il est hors de doute que l'ornementation fastueuse des Arabes satisfait l'oeil et l'esprit.

Assyrien. Peuple de l'Asie. Époque ancienne.

Baroque. Voir : Renaissance Italienne, IIIme Période.

Byzantin, L'ornement est un mélange de motif grees et roma ne splendides dans la coloration. Ce style domina de 320 à 1400 surtout dans l'Empire d'Orient. Son influence se fait encore

sentir dans les pays de l'Église grecque.

Cellique. Peuple de l'Irlande. Motif de l'ornementation: membres de serpents, oiseaux, chiens. très peu d'éléments du régne végétal. Au IX^{me} siècle, grâce à l'influence du style romain, on trouve du feuillage combiné avec l'ornement bandes. Les bandes entrelacées sont une spécialité de l'ornement celtique qui fut très en usage dans les couvents.

Chinols. L'ornement chinois se sert en général des produits du pays, comme feuilles et fleurs de thè, de rose, de camélia, de melon, ect. Il emploie quelquefois des dragons, des éperviers et

des hommes. L'art chinois est stationnaire.

Copte. Ornement employé par les chrétiens Jacobites d'Egypte et de l'Abyssinie.

Egyptien. Ornement en usage en Egypte dans l'antiquité.

Etruscue. Peuple de la Toscane. Antiquité.

Gothique. Ce style florissait surtout en France, en Allemagne et en Angleterre de 1230 a 1520. Les ornements caractéristiques sont plastiques, tandis que l'ornement plan se distingue difficilement du romain. L'ornement gothique est un peu stylé surtout dans les anciens manuscrits.

Grec. Les formes particulières à l'ornement grec sont la feuille d'acanthe et de palme, en union avec les lignes ondulées et spirales (hélices, volutes). L'ornement grec fut toujours considéré comme le type le plus gracieux et correct de l'art ornemental. Les artistes grecs surent l'appliquer de façon à ce que, sans empiéter sur la forme principale, il contribuât à augmenter l'élègance de leurs oeuvres, en leur donnant du relief par

la pureté des lignes et la grâce des formes.

Hindou. L'ornement hindou est arbitraire et exagéré. Les motifs de l'ornementation sont tirés de la flore indigéne, p. e.: la grenade, l'oeillet, la rose, etc. Souvent on trouve aussi la branche du palmier, traitée conventionnellement. Les tissus, de colo-

ration splendide, démontrent un talent particulier.

Japonnals. Il est difficile d'établir le caractère de l'art japonais en le distinguant du chinois. Pourtant on peut dire que l'art chinois est stationnaire depuis des siècles, tandis que l'art japonais, adoptant un style plus régulier, a montré aussi une observation plus exacte de la nature, ainsi que la tendance à la recherche du nouveau.

Maureseque. Voir: Arabe.

Moderne. L'ornement moderne s'appuie principalement sur la Renaissance italienne et ne se fonde pas généralement sur un style déterminé. Beaucoup de travaux s'exeécutent dans les styles historiques.

Ottoman, Voir: Arabe.

Persan. L'ornementation et les combinaisons géométriques des Arabes se trouvent unies aux formes naturelles du régne végétal. Les grappes et les fleurs sont quelquefois isolées sur le

fond ou bien éparses entre des encadrements linéaires.

Précolombien. Christophe Colomb croyait avoir trouvé la route la plus courte pour arriver aux Indes et donna le nom d' Indiens aux habitants de l'Amérique. Pour cette raisons Charles Wiener dans sa pubblication « Pérou et Bolivie » édition de Hachette de 1880, les appelle « populations indiennes »; mais j'ai cru bien faire en donnant le nom de « précolombien » au peuple péruvien, gouverné par les Incas (1000-1533) et cela pour ne pas confondre l'art des Indes asiatiques avec celui de l'Amérique. Cet ancien peuple américain a dans l'art ornemental beaucoup de motifs qui se trouvent aussi chez les Etrusques, les Egyptiens et chez d'autres peuples ; mais il présente dans les tissus et dans les décorations murales des cas d'originalité dont j'ai donné quelques dessins, en cherchant d'en imiter l'exécution.

Renaissance Allemande. Importation de l'Italie faite par les Alle-

mands, XVIme siècle, caractère allemand.

Renaissance Anglalse. Ce style aussi florissait au XVIme siècle et s'appelle: Style Elisabeth.

Renaissance Française. Importation de l'Italie. Première moitié du XVI^{me} siècle, caractère français à la fin du XVI^{me} siècle.

Renaissance Italienne. I^{re} PÉRIODE. 1400-1500. Époque préparatoire pendant laquelle les artistes italiens cherchent à s'affranchir du gothique et du byzantin, pour reprendre les traditions de la simplicité des Grecs et des Romains.

Il me Période. 1500-1600. En s'inspirant du style gréco-romain, les artistes créent un style nouveau, faisant usage d'un grand nombre d'éléments variés, comme figures d'hommes, animaux, masques, êtres fantastiques, satyres, objets symboliques, armes, emblémes, vases, candélabres, couronnes, etc. en union avec la feuille de palme, d'acanthe, de vigne, de laurier, de lierre etc. C'est la période qui pour la finesse de l'exécution ainsi que pour la variété, et richesse de l'ornementation fut dite sublime.

IIIme Période. 1600-1800. Le baroque, dont l'origine se trouve dans les tombeaux des Médicis et dans d'autres oeuvres de Michel-Ange Buonarroti à la Laurenziana de Florence, indique la décadence de la Renaissance. Ce style prit le nom de rococd sous Louis XV en France (1700-1800). L'ornenent baroque est riche en masques, en cartons, en coquillages, en fleurs, en fruits et en feuilles très variées, en statues dans les poses les plus hardies, le tout fondu et lié dans un ensemble harmonieux. Il ne faut pas croire du reste que ce style, appelé d'un nom presque méprisant, manque de mérite et de goût. Aucun style ne réalisa jamais une plus grande bizarrerie de formes, ni une grandiosité plus harmonieuse. Le meuble (XVIIIme siècle) se distingue par une élégance et une originalité qui n'ont pas été surpassées. Les gracieux ouvrages sculptés et les motifs toujours choisis démontrent chez les artistes de l'époque une connaissance profonde des matériaux qu'ils travaillaient et des effets qu'ils voulaient produire.

Rococo Voir: Renaissance Italienne. IIIme Période.

Romain. L'ornement romain fait usage de tous les éléments des Grecs, mais en les exagérant et en les chargeant. Les Romain créèrent l'ordre composite qui est certainement le plus riche. Romane. Ce style fleurit de 1000 à 1230 dans le nord et le nord-

ouest de l'Europe.

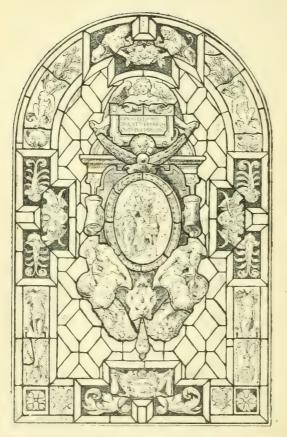
Risse. L'art décoratif russe a lui aussi subi la fascination de l'ornementation byzantine; mais au commencement du XVI^{me} siècle, il commence à s'émanciper et crée un style propre. Il emploie tous les éléments décoratifs des autres peuples, mais la beauté et l'originalité des motifs, comme aussi leur parfaite répartition, attirent l'attention de tous ceux qui s'occupent de cet art.

lambra. Château mauresque construit par les Abencerrages à

Grenade (Espagne).



IBIS
Emblema Egiziano. — Avoltoio.



Vetro dipinto dai Monaci Gesuati. - Fine del XVI Secolo. Firenze. - Certosa del Galluzzo.

THE ORNAMENT

VADE-MECUM

FOF

ARCHITECTS, CALLIGRAPHISTS, CERAMISTS, CARVERS, DECORATORS, DESIGNERS, ENGINEERS, CABINET-MAKERS. MOSAIC-WORKERS, GOLDSMITHS, PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ecc.

2732 MOTIVES ANCIENT AND MODERN

OF FRIEZES, FRAMES, FESTOONS, CORNICES, ALPHABETS, MASKS,
CAPITALS, GRIFFONS, GARLANDS, EAGLES,
CARTOUCHES, EMBLEMS, TROPHIES, LITTLE CUPIDS, ETC.

COLLECTED BY

PROF. AUGUSTUS GARNERI

3º EDITION

in

Italian, English, French, German, Portuguese; Russian and Spanish

MEALLI & STIANTI

TYPOGRAPHY FLORENCE



Molerno - Frontone Tipografico.

PREFACE

The favour which the previous editions of my Manual encountered, has been of great encouragement to me in publishing the present reprint; in which I have striven to render my work still more worthy of a benevolent reception. A work of conscientious research, of verya accurate selection, having for its object to promulgate the knowledge of all the best which artistic genius in

its universality has handed down to us in this field.

In order to satisfy as far as possible all the cases which may present themselves, instead of the 385, and of the 2352 motives, which comprised the previous editions, this new edition has attained the number of 2734 motives; and in a special list the student will find cited, all the works from which I have drawn, and which he will thus be spared the expense of purchasing, there being contained excellent specimens of them in my little book, which like the bees, has nourished itself on flowers of greater beauty and utility.

Whilst my work may be a nursery garden to the youthful mind, it is, without doubt a real reference book for the many who daily have recourse to drawing, to whom it will always, be of assistance in recalling to their memory an idea, an opinion that may facilitate their work by resolving some doubt or overco-

ming some difficulty.

I crave indulgence of those who will find reproduced their work, if, on account of the size of the book their drawing has been altered in some detail, or that due merit has not been attributed to them, or because by defect of memory, some omission

may have been made

And as in the previous editions I rendered thanks to my illustrious Colleague G. V. Calligari for his interesting communications concerning the very antique Indo-peruvian art, also in this present edition I have to thank two esteemed Colleagues: Mr. Isaac M. Foribios of Silos who perfected the Spanish text and I thank in advance all those, who using my work may be so kind as to let me have their observations and counsels.

Prof. AUGUSTUS GARNERI



Moderno - Frontone Tipogratico.

Ornamentation in the different styles.

Arabic or Mahomedan or Moorish or Sacacen. Arabic or Moorish ornamentation is constituted of two grounds. That is the reason why its imitation requires the use of shades. The foliage always springs organically from the mother bough and is intertwined in various and artificial ways. The foliage is disposed on a geometrical basis. Ornamentation on a geometrical basis was introduced by the Arabs. Undoubtedly their rich decorations please the eye and the mind.

Assyrian, Inhabitants of Asia. Remote epoch. Baroque. See: Italian Renaissance, III Period.

Byzantine. Ornamentation is a mixture of Greek and Roman designs, splendid in colour. It flourished between the years 230 and 1400 especially in the oriental Empire. Its influence is still felt in the Countries professing the Greek religion.

Chinese. Chinese ornamentations is chiefly constituted of the produce of the country such as leaves, flowers, roses, camelias, melons, etc. Dragons, hawks and men. Chinese art is stationary.

Coptic. Ornament used by the Christian Jacobins of Egypt and Abyssinia.

Egyptian. Ornamentation usen in Egypt in remote times.

English Renaissance. Flourished in the XVI century. This period is called Elizabethan.

Etruscan. Inhabitants of Tuscany. Remote epoch.

French Renaissance. Italian importation, XVI century, French character. End of the XVI century.

German Renaissance. German importation from Italy, XVI century, German character.

Gothic. Flourisched especially in France, Germany and in England from the year 1230 to 1520. The caracteristic ornaments are plastic, whilst flat ornamentation is not easily distinguishable from the Roman. Some are a little styled especially on illuminated manuscripts.

Greek. The particular forms of Greek ornamentation are leaves of acanthus and palm together with ondulated and spiral lines

the gentlest and most correct type in the art of decoration. Artistic wisdom succeeded in appllying this style of ornamentation without interfering with the principal form, in such a manner as to add elegance to the workmanship by the purity of the lines and the gracefulness of the shape, giving to the whole a greater enhancement.

Indian. Ornamentation is arbitrary and exaggerated. The models for decoration are taken from the native flora: pomegranate, carnation, roses, etc.; to whic is often added the palm leaf in a conventional manner. On stuffs it is conspicuous for an

exquisite order and gaudiness of colour.

Italian Renaissance. Ist Period, 1400-1500. Preparation of Italian Artists to free themselves from the Gothic and Byzantine styles and to return to the Greek simplicity and to the Roman.

IInd PERIOD, 1500-1600. Artists gathering inspiration from the Greek and Roman Schools create a new style by making use of masks, animals, figures of men, fantastic beings, satyrs, symbolic objects arms, emblems, roses, candelabra, crowns etc.; mixed with palm leaves, acanthus, vine leaves, laurel, ivy, etc., That period was called the sublime on account of the artistic

execution, variety and display of ornamentation.

III1d Period, 1600-1800. The Baroque style, origin whereof is retraced to the Medicean tombs and to the Laurentiana at Florence, executed by Michael Angelo Buonarroti, marks the fall of the Renaissance (called Rococò in France under Louis VX from 1700-1800). The Baroque style is full of masks, scrells, seashelles, flowers, fruits, and of every variety of follage as woll as of figures in the most striking postures, the whole, however, blended, and distributed in a harmonius manner. It should not be assumed that this style was devoid of merit or taste notwithstanding the disparaging title given to it. No art ever attained such fanciful shapes and has been so prevalent for harmonius grandeur. In the XVIII century furniture assumed a graceful novelty, which has not been surpassed. The delicate carvings and the fanciful designs prove that in that century there were artists who knew perfectly well the materials they were moulding and the effects which they wanted them to produce.

lapanese. Il is difficult to distinguish the traits of Japanese art from the Chinese, if we except the fact that whilst Chinese art has remained stationary the Japanese has maintained a more regular style of ornamentation and is remarkable for a more accurate study of nature and for a search after novelty.

Ke.tic. Irish. Serpents, birds, dogs and often specimens of the vegetable kingdom form this style of ornamentation. In the ninth century having undergone the influence of the Roman style we find the foliage associated with scroll ornamentation. Intertwining scrols are a peculiar feature of Keltic ornamentation greatly used in monasteries.

Mahomedan See: Arabic.

Modern. Ornamentation either approaches in preference to the Italian Renaissance, or has no style at all. A great many works are executed in historical styles.

Moorish. Ditto.

Persian. The ornamentation and geometrical combinations of the Moors are intertwined with the products of the vegetable kingdom in its natural form. Tendrils and flowers are drawn in the background either alone or mingled with intertwining lines.

Precolombian. Christopher Colombus though the had discovered the shortest way to India and gave the name of "Indians" to the inhabitants of America. Therefore Charles Wiener, in his pubblication "Pérou et Bolivie" Edition Hachette 1880 calls them "populations indicanes"; but I thought it better to give the name of "Precolombian" to the Peruvian people governed then by the Incas (1006-1533) in order to avoid confusion between the art of Asiatic India and that of America. That old American nation had in the ornemental art many motives which can be found in the Etruscan, Egyptian and other people's art; but in the tissues and wall-decorations it presents cases of originality of which I am giving some drawings, trying to imitate their execution.

Rococò. See: Italian Renaissance III Period.

Roman Roman ornamentation makes use of all the Greek elements; but in an exaggerated manner. It gave birth to the composite order which is certainly the richest one.

Romanesque. Flourished from the year 1000 to 1230 in the North

West of Italy.

Russian. The Russian decorative art has also undergone the fascination of the Byzantine ornamentation; but from the XVIth century it begins to emancipate itself and create a proper style. It uses all the other peoples' decorative elements, but the beauty, originality of the motives and their perfect distribution attract the attention of all those who occupy themselves with this art.

Alhamhra. Moorish castle constructed by the Abencerragi at Gre-

nada (Spain).



Antico tessuto Giapponese.



Rinascenza Italiana. - Stemma.



Senatus Populus Que Romanus.



Giglio di Firenze.

OORNATO

VADE-MECUM

DAR

ARCHITECTOS, CALLIGRAPHOS, CERAMISTAS, CINZELADORES, DECORADORES, DESENHADORES, EBANISTAS.

ENGENHEIROS. MOSAISTAS. OURIVES. PINTORES. ESCULPTORES. etc.

2732 MOTIVOS ANTIGOS E MODERNOS

DE FRISOS, FAXAS, FESTÓES, CORNIJAS, ALPHABETOS, GRIPHOS,
MASCARÓES, GAPITEIS, GRINALDAS,
AGUIAS, VOLUTAS, EMBLEMAS, TROPHEUS, CUPIDOS, ETC. ETC.

REUNIDOS PELO

PROF. AUGUSTO GARNERI

3ª EDIÇAO

Italiana, Allemà Franceza, Hespanhola, Ingleza, Portugueza, Russa,

MEALLI & STIANTI

TYPOGRAPHOS FLORENÇA



Moderno. - Frontone Tipografico.

PREFACIO

A sympathia com que foram recedibus as edições anteriores d'este meu Manual service-me de grande incentivo para a presente reedição; na qual puz todo o empenho em tornar esta minha obra sempre mais digna de benevolo acolhimento. Obra de concienciosa investigação, de diligentissima escolha, para fazer conhecêdo quanto de melhor neste dominio nos trausmittiu o genio artistico em sua universalidade.

Para satisfazer, quanto possível, a todos os casos que se possam offerecer, em vez dos 835 e 2352 motivos de que se compuntam as edições precedentes, esta nova edição reune 2734; e, em catalogo annexo, o estudioso encontrará citadas todas as obras que consultei e cusa dispendiosa acquisição poderà dispensar, tendo excellentes reproducções no meu pequeno volume, o qual, semelhante à abelha, se alimenton das flôres mais bellas e de mais seguro proveito.

Esta minha obra pode ser um alfôbre para o espirito dos sovens, bem como um promptuario para quantos têm de fazer do desenho uso diario, lembrando-lhes a proposito uma ideia, um conceito que lhes pode facilitar o trabalho resolvendo uma

duvida ou vencendo qualquer difficultade.

Peço anticipadamente desculpa a quantos encontrarem reproduzidas as suas obras ou de ter alterado em algum ponto, pelas exigencias do formato do livro, o seu desenho, on de lhes não ter attribuido o devido merecimento, quer por falta do original,

quer por infedelidade da memoria.

E, assim como no precedente edição agradeci a meu carissimo Collega G. V. Calligari as suas interessantos informações sobre a antiquissima arte indo-peruviana, assim na présente agradeço a dois distinctos collegas o Sur D. I. Foribios, que aperfeiçoon o texto hespanhol e o Sur D. A. Coelho que espontaneamente fez a versão portugueza como d'antemão agradeço tambem a todos aquelles que servindo-se desta minha obra, me fizerem o favor das suas observações e conselhos.

Prof. Augusto Garneri.



Moderno. - Frontone Tipografico.

O ornato nos differentes estylos.

Arabe, Ottomano, Mourisco, ou Sarraceno. O ornato arabe é construido em dois planos, o que torna necessario na sua imitação o uso da sombra. A folhagem surge sempre organicamente do tronco que a produz, entrelaçada de varias e artisticas maneiras. Este ornato de base geometrica è creação dos Arabes. Não ha duvida que a sua decoração fastuosa satisfaz os olhos e a intelligentia.

Assyrio. Habitantes da Asia. Epocha remota.

Baroco. Vér: Renascença III periodo.

Byzantino. O ornato è una mescla de motivos gregos e romanos, esplendidos no colorido; dominon de 320 a 1400 sobretudo no Imperio do Oriente. A sua influencia faz-se ainda sentir nos

paizes da Egreja grega.

Celtico. Povo d'Irlanda. Os motivos da ornamentação são membros de serpentes, aves, eaes, e poncos elementos do reino vegetal. No seculo IX, sob a influencia do estylo romanico, encontra se folhagem associada ao ornato de baudas. As baudas entrelaçadas são uma especialidade do ornato celtico muito usado nos conventos.

Chinez. O ornato chinez serve-se em geral dos productos do praiz, como folhas e flores de chá, de rosa, de camelia, de meláo, etc.

As vezes serve se de dragóes, de falcóes e d'homens. A arte

chineza è estacionnaria.

Copta. Ornato usado prelos christáos Jacobitas do Egypto e da Abyssinia.

Egypcio. Ornato usado no Egypto na antiguidade.

Etrusco. Povo da Toscana. Antiguidade.

Gothico. Este estylo florescia sobretudo na França, Allemanha, na Inglaterra de 1230 a 1520. Os ornatos característicos váo plasticos, emquanto que os ornatos planos distinguem-se difficilmente dos romanicos. Os ontros sáo un ponco estylisados

sobretudo nos manuscriptos em miniatura.

Grego. A forma particular do ornato grego è a folha de acantho e de palmeira, unida com as linhas onduladas e com a espiral (helices, volutas). O ornato grego foi sempre considerado como o typo mais gracioso e correcto da arte ornamental. Os artistas gregos sonberam applica-lo de tal maneira que, sem prepudicar

a forma principal, davam ás suas obras mais relevo pela ele-

gancia, bureza das linhas e graça das formas.

Indiano Ornato arbitrario e exaggerado. Os motivos da decoracçio são tirado da flora indigena: romá, cravo, rosa, etc. Encontra-se muitas vezes o ramo de palmeira tratado convencionalmente Os tecidos distinguem-se por uma exquisita disposição e esplendido colorido.

Japonez. È difficil distinguir a arte antiga japoneza da chineza. Todavia pode-se dizer que a arte chineza é estacionnaria desde seculos, emquanto que a arta japoneza, adoptando um estylo mais regular, mostron tambem uma observação mais exacta da natureza, assim como a tendencia á burca de novo.

Mourisco, Ver: Arabe. Ottomano. Ver: Arabe.

Persa. A ornamentação e combinação geometricas dos Arabes e dos Mouros encontram-se unidas ás formas naturaes de reino vegetal. Os cachos e as flores são ás vezes isolados sobre campo

on espalhados entre molduras lineares.

Precolombiano. Christováo Colombo pensava ter encontrado o mais curto caminho para a India due o nome d'Indios aos habitantes d'America. È por este motivo que Carlos Wichner na sua publição « Pérou et Bolivie » edição de Hachette de 1880 as chama « provoçaões indianas »; mas en, para não confundir a arte das Indias asiaticas com a d'America, pensei fazer bem em dar o nome de « precolombiano » ao povo peruviano, governado pelos Incas (1000-1533). Este antigo povo americano tem na arte ornamental muitos motivos que s' encontram tambem nos Etruscos, Egypcios e outros povos; mas apresenta nos tecidos e nas docorações muraes casos d'originalidade de que dei alguns desenhos, procurando imitar a sua execucão.

Renascenca Allemá, Importação da Italia Primeira metade do se-

culo XVI, caracter allemáo.

Renascenca Franceza Importação da Italia. Primeira metade do seculo XVI. Caracter francez no fim do seculo XVI.

Renascenca Ingleza. Este estylo também florescia no seculo XVI e

chiama-se: Estylo Isabel.

Renascenca Italiana, I.º Periodo 14 0-1500. Epocha preparatoria durante a qual os artistas italianos procuram libertar-se do gothico e do byzantino para retornar as tradicóes de simplici

dade dos Gregos e dos Romanos.

II.º Periodo 1500-1600. Inspirando-se do estylo grego e do romano, os artistas criam um estylo novo, servindo-se d'um grando numero d'elementos variados, como figuras d'homens, animaes, mascaras, seres phantasticos, satyros obsestos symbelicos, armas, emblemas, vasos, candelabros, coróas, etc. em união com a folha de palmeira, de acantho, de vinha, de loureiro, de hera, etc. È o periodo que pela fineza da execução, assim como pela variedade e riqueza da ornamentação foi chamado sublime.

111.º Periodo 1600-1800. O baroco cuja origem s'encontra nocumulos dos Médecis e em ontras obras de Miguel Angelo Buo narroti na Laurenziana de Florença, indica a decadencia da Renascenca. Este estylo tomon o nome de rococo sob Luiz XV na França (1700-1800). O ornato baroco é rico em mascaras, § cartelas, embrechados, flores, fructos e folhas muito variadas, em estatuas com as posturas as mais onsadas, tudo fundido e ligado num consuncto harmonioso. Não se cuide todavia, que este estylo, aprezar do seu nome desdenhativo, tenha falta de nerecimento ou de gosto. Jamais estylo realison maior bizzaria de formas nem grandiosidade mais harmoniosa. Omo nel (seculo XVIII) distingue-se por una elegancia e una originalidade que não forcem excedidas. As graciosas obras esculpidas e os motivos sempre escolhidos denunciam nos artistas da epocha un conhecimento profundo dos materiaes que trabalhavam e dos effeitos que queriam produzir.

Rococo.. Ver Renascença Italiana III.º periodo.

Romanico Floresceu de 1000 a1230 no norte e norveste da Europa.

Romano. O ornato romano serve-se de todos os elementos gregos, mas exaggerados e sobrecarregados .Os Romanos crearam a

ordem composita que é certamente a mais rico.

Russo. A arte decorativa russa tambun soffreu a fascinação do crnamentação byzantina; mas no principio do seculo XVI começa a emancipar-se e cria um estylo proprio. Emprega todos os elementos decorativos dos outros povos, mas a belleza e a originalidade dos motivos, bem como a sua perfeita repartição, chamam a attenção de todos os que se occupam d'esta arte.

Alhambra. Castello mourisco construido pelos Abencerrages em

Grenade (Hespanha).



Roma. S. Pietro. - Finale Tipografico.

GIOVANNI PIANCASTELLI



Russo. - Manoscritto. - Secolo XI.



Russo. - Manoscritto. - Secolo XIV.



Rinascenza. - Fregio Tipografico Veneziano.

УКРАШЕНІЯ

ТОВАРИЩЪ

для

АРХИТЕКТОРОВЪ КАЛЛИГРАФОВЪ, МАСТЕРОВЪ КЕРАМИКИ, РЪЗЧИКОВЪ, ДЕКОРАТОРОВЪ, РИСОВАЛЬЩИКОВЪ, и т. д.

2732 МОТИВОВЪ

CTAPLIX'S IN HOBBIX'S

для ФРЕЗОВЪ, ПОЛОСЪ, ФЕСТОНОВЪ, ГИРЛЯНДЪ, ОВЛОВЪ, ФАНТАСТИЧЕСКИХЪ, ЖИВОТНЫХЪ, ВЫДАВЛИВАНІЯ, МОЗАИКИ, СТЪННОЙ ЖИВОПИСИ, БУМАГИ, ТКАНЕЙ, и т. д.

собранные профессоромъ

АВГУСТОМЪ ГАРНЕРИ

3-ое изданіе

Итальянское, Испанское, Нортугалеское. Нѣмецкое. Русское и Французское

MEALLI & STIANTI

TYPOGRAPHY FLORENCE



Moderno - Frontone Tipografico.

ВСТУПЛЕНІЕ

Усп'яхъ перваго пзданія моего руководства побудилъ меня приступить ко второму его изданію, въ которомъ я постарался улучинть мое произведеніе и сд'ялать его достойнимь благопріятнаго пріема со стороны публики. Мое произведеніе-продукть добросов'я такомленія съ т'ямъ что намъ пришлось упасл'ядовать отъ универсальнаго челов'я ческаго художественнаго генія.

Чтобы удовлетворить всв возможности новое изданіе содержить вмѣсто 835 мотивовь предыдущаго-уже 2730 мотива: въ приложеніи всякій изучающій найдеть цитаты и указанія всѣхъ произведеній, откуда быль взять матеріаль, и такимъ образомъ можеть обойтись бсзъ покупки зтихъ книгъ. Всякій найдеть самое лучшее изъ зтихъ книгъ въ моемъ томѣ, который подобно ичелѣ собираеть самое лучшіе цвѣты.

Эта кинга, будучи несомивнию очень полезной нашей молодежи, въ то же самое время — очень хорошее пособіе для художинковъ. Она имъ поможетъ живо возобновить въ голояв идею, мысль, которая облегчитъ их творчество, разрвшивъ сомивнія, преодольть трудности.

Искреине благодарю глубоко-уважаемаго и ученаго коллегу проф. Ж. В. Каллегари за доставленныя имъ евѣдѣнія объ индійско-перуанской искусствѣ, которыя онъ такъ любезно соблаговолилъ мнѣ сообщить, въ то же время изьявляю мою полную готовность выслушать и принять къ евѣдѣнію всѣ замѣчанія и совѣты, которые мнѣ соблаговолятъ дать всѣ тѣ, кто возпользуется моимъ трудомъ и кому я зарапѣе выражаю свою благодарность.

Профессоръ АВГУСТОМЪ ГАРНЕРИ.



Moderno



Mo terno - Frontone Tipografico.

ИЗГЛІТЭ ХІННЕКА ТАНАМЕНТЬ РАЗНЫХ СТИЛЕЙ

Арабскій, или магомвианскій, или сарацинскій орнамвиня. Арабскій орнаменть постросень изъ двухъ илоскостей и позтому вы его воспроизведеній надо примѣнять тѣнь. Листья развиваются органически иль ствола и имѣють искусственныя и сложным развѣтвленія геометричекаго характера. Арабы создали геометрическій орнаменть Ихъ роскошныя украшенія дають эстетическое насложденіе.

Англійское возрожейние Процватало ва XVI стольтін и называлось стилема Елизаветы.

Ассирійскій. Обитатели Азій. Древняя зпоха.

Варокко. Смотрать: Итальянское Вогрождение, Ш-ій періодъ.

Византійскію ст. 15. Орнаментъ, смѣсь греческихъ и римскихъ блестящихъ по колориту мотивовъ, господствовалъ съ 320 года по 1400 голъ, особенно въ Восточной Имперіи. Его вліяніе еще до сихъ поръ чувствуется въ странахъ господства греческой церкви.

Готическій сталь. Готическій орнаменть преобладаль вофранціи, въ Германіи и въ Англін съ 1230 и по 1520 годъ Характерныя для зтого стиля мотивы-пластическіе, тогда какъ плоскій орнаменъ или очень мало отличается отъ римскаго, или слегка стилизовантъ Стилизованный орнаментъ находится въ миніатюрахъ рукописей.

Греческій. Особсиностью греческаго орнамента являются листья аканта, листья пальмы соединенные съ волицстой линіей и со спиралью улитка, арка. Греческій орнаменть с. талья самымь тонкимь и правильнымь типомъ декоративнаго искусства. Артисты сумѣли приложить и примъпить его такимь образомъ, что онъ не нарушилъ главную форму, но увеличилъ красоту и изящество произведеній искусства посредствомъ своей чистоты линій и граціи формъ, которыя дали большій рельефъ этимъ произведенимъ искусстваъ.

Египвискій, Египетскій орнаментъ старинной зпохи.

Этрусскій. Обитатели Тосканы. Старинная зноха.

Инодескій Индійскій. Орнаментъ произволенъ и искуствененъ Декоративные мотивы взяты изъ мъстной флоры: гранаты, гкоздики: час то встръчается условно изображенная пальмовая вътка. Ткани отличаются тончайшимъ сочетаніемъ и роскошью красокъ. Итальянское Возрожденіе. І-ый періодз (1400-1500). Періодъ подготовительный для итальянских артистовъ и художниковъ. Они постепенно освобождаются отъ готическаго и византійскаго влія-

нія и воз вращаются къ греческой и римской простотъ.

П періодъ (1500-1600). Вдохновляясь Греціей и Римомъ артисты создали новый стиль. Въ созданіи зтого стиля они воспользвались многими и различными элементами, какъ напримфр: маски, животныя, человъческія фигуры, фантастическія существа, гербы, эмблемы. вазы, канделябры, вънки и. т. д.; все это они сумъли соедимить съ пальмовыми листьями, листьями аканта, винограда лавра, плюща и. т. д. Этотъ періодъ искусства былгназванъ величай шимъ по выполненію, разнообразію и богатству.

III ій період (1600-1800). Барокко, начало котораго можно видіть въ могилаъ Медичей и въ библіотекъ Лауренціана во Флоренціи, созданных в Ми кель -- Анжело Буонаротти Барокко -зто періодъ упадка эпохи Возрожденія (Во Франціи этотъ періодъ искусства оть 1700 г. до 1800 года получилъ наз ваніе Рококо во врема Людовика, XVI Орноментъ барокко очень богатъ масками, карточками, раковинами, цвътами, фруктами различыми листьями и статуями въ самыхъ смълыхъ позахъ. Однако во всемъ этомт разнообразіи царить удивительная гармонія и единство. Хотя этотъ стиль получилъ почти-что унизительное название, тъмъ не менъе нельзя сказать, что ему не хватаетъ качества и вкука. Ни одно искусство не достигало еще такой прихотливо стн и такой величавости. Мебель достигаеть удивительной (XVIII) оригинальности и элегантности. Тонкіе и изящные мотивы, граціо зныя вырѣзыванія ясно показывають, что въ времена сушствовали артисты глубокіе знатоки матеріала и эффектовъ, которые они могли добыть изъ этого матеріала.

Кельтическій орнаменть. Народь Ирландіи Главными мотивами орнамента служать члены зм'єй, птиць: самая ничтожная часть взята изъ растительаго царства. В'ь XI в'єк подъ вліяніемть римскаго стиля въ кельтическомъ орнаменть появляютья мотивы листьевъ Лентовидныя разв'єтвленія представдяють особенность келтическаго орнамента, ко торый им'єль широкое примененіе въ

монастыряхъ.

Китайскій о. Китайскій орнаментъ пользуется главнымъ образъ ом злементами собственной страны, т. е. листьями и цвѣтами чайнаго дерева, роеъ, камелій, дынь н. т. д. иногда употребляют фигуры дракоповъ, коршуновъ и людей. Китайское искусство статическое.

драконовъ к кориг новъ и люден. Китайское искусство статическое. Копискій. Орнамзитъ употреуляе мый христіанами якобитами Егинтан Аниссинін Абиссмиім.

птан Аниссины Аонсемим

Магометанскій. Смотрѣть: Арабскій.

Модерия. Орнаментъ пользуется гланнымъ образмоъ итальянскимъ Возрожденіемъ и не опирается ни на одинъ опредѣленный стиль, Многія вещи выполняются въ духѣ историчскихъ стилей.

Мореско. Смотръть: Арабскій.

Нимецкое возрождение. Заимствованія пѣмцевъ у Италіи; в XVI вѣкѣ господствуетъ нѣмецкій характер.

Иерсидскій. Арабскій орнаменть и геометрическія комбинаціи совлиняются съ растительнымъ царствомъ, въ его натуральной формѣ. — Встръчаются виноградныя вътки и цвъты или отдѣльно

на истомъ фонъ, или среди линейныхъ развътвленій.

Предколумбійскай. Христофоръ Колумбъ тумалъ, что онъ нашелъ самый короткій путь въ Пидію и на зваль индъйнами жителей Америки. Поэтому Карлъ Віеперъ (Кагеwiener, въ своемъ изданів Перу и Боливія. Регоц ен Войічіе, опубликованномъ въ 1880 году назывнатъ ихъ индъйскими народами; но я ръшилъ дать названіе предко лумбійскаго народу Перу, корорый тогда управлялся Инкасами (1000-1533), послъ Р. Х. Я это сдълалъ съ цълью не смъщать, искусство азіятской Индіи съ искусствомъ Америки. Древній американскій народъ имъстъ въ своемъ декоративномъ искусствъ очень много элементовъ сродныхъ искусству этрусковъ, эгиптянъ и другихъ народовъ однако въ тканяхъ и въ стънной живониси представляетъ итькоторую оригина льность; поэтому я ръшилъ дать ифеколько рисунковъ этого искусства, подражая исполненію.

Римскій. Римскій орнаменть употребляеть всѣ греческіе элементы, въ большемъ количествѣ и преувеличивая Римляне создаютъ стиль сложный, который даеть такъ называемый сложный орна-

ментъ, самый богатый изо всѣхъ остальныхъ.

Романскій стиль, Процваталь съ 1000 по 1230 года на саверо-запада Европы и на Савера Италіи

Рококо. Смотръть: Итальянское Возрождение. Ш-ій Періодъ

Русское. Русское декоративние искусство испытало также вліяніе византійскаго орнамента: и начиная с XVI вѣка оно мало-помалу освобождается отъ иностраннаго вліянія, создавая собственный стиль. Русское декоративное искусство пользуется декоративными элементами всѣхъ другихъ народовъ по красота и оригинальность мотивовъ а также ихъ совершенное распредѣленіе, привлекають винманіе всѣхъ, кто признаетъ это искусство.

Франдузское козрождение. Итальянское вліяніе господствуеть въ первой половинть въка: французскій характеръ преобладаеть съ

конца стольтія.

Японскій стиль. Очень трудно отличить японское искусство отъ кит тайскаго. Однако можно сказать, что въ то время какъ китайское искусство остановилось на той же ступени развития, японское примънило болъе прав впльный стиль и обнаружило очень точное наблюдение природы а также тенденцію къ повизнъ.

Альгамбра, Арабскій замокъ построенный Абенгераджи въ Гренадъ

Испанія).



Moderno. - Fregio Tipografico.



Stemma Ordelaffi (Forli)
XVI Secolo.



Venezia S. Giovanni el Paolo Sepolero Diego XV Secolo.



Firenze Piazza della Signoria Logge dell'Orgagna. Secolo XIV.

Grifone Araldico. - XVI Secolo.

LA ORNAMENTACIÓN

VADEMÉCUM

PARA

ARQUITECTOS, CALÍGRAFOS, CERÁMICOS, CINCELADORES, DECORATORES, DIBUJANTES, EBANISTAS, INGENIEROS. MOSAISTAS, OREFICES. PINTORES, ESCULTORES, etc.

2732 MOTIVOS ANTIGUOS Y MODERNOS

DE: ADORNOS, FAJAS, FESTONES, CORNISAS. ABECEDARIOS, GRIFOS.

MASCARONES, CAPITELES, GUIRLANDAS, AGUILAS,

CARLUCHOS, EMBLEMAS, TROFEOS, AMOINES, ETC., ECC.

Prof. AUGUSTO GARNERI

3ª EDICIÓN

Italiana, Francesa, Inglesa, Portoghesa, Rusa, Española y Alemana

MEALLI & STIANTI

TIPOGRAFIA
FLORENCIA



Settecento. - Frontone Tipografico Moderno.

PREFACIÓN

I a favorable acogida que las anteriores ediciones de este Manual han encontrado en el público, me ha servido de gran estímulo para imprimir la presente; en ella ho puesto todo mi empeño para que mi obra sea cada vez más merecedora del favor de los lectores. Es una obra de concienzuda investigación, de selección esmeradísima, con el objeto de dar a conocer lo mejor que en esta materia nos ha legado el genio artístico universal.

A fin de prevenir en lo posible todos los casos que puedan presentarse, en vez de 835 y 2352 motivos que reunían las ediciones precedentes ésta llega al número de 2734. El estudioso hallará anotadas en un adecuado indice todas las obras de que me he servido, y cuya costosa compra podrá de este model evitarse, puesto que ya ha adquirido excelentes modelos en mi librito, que a semeyanza de la abeja ha recogido la esencia de las flores más bellas y de utilidad más práctica.

Mi trabajo, a la vez que un plantel para la mente de los jóvenes, es sin duda un verdadero prontuario para cuantos necesariamente han da servirse a diario del dibujo, a los cuales será siempre conveniente traer a la memoria alguna idea, algún concepto que pueda facilitar sus trabajos, resolviendo cualquiera

duda y venciendo toda dificultad.

Presento anticipadamente mis excusas a cuantos encuentren sus obras reproducidas, tanto si, por exigirlo así la forma del libro, he alterado en algún punto su traza, como si no los he atribuido el debido mérito, ya por no haber hallado sus nombres

en el original, ya por falta de memoria.

Y así como en la edición precedente agardecí a mi, muy estimado colega G. V. Calligari sus interesantes informes acerca del antiquismo arte indo-peruano, así en ésta me juzgo deudor a dos distinguidos colegas: D. I. Foribios, que ha revisado la versión española, y D. A. Coello, que liberalmente ha ejecutado la traducción portuguesa, a la vez que doy anticipadamente las más rendidas gracias a cuantos, habiéndose servido de este trabajo, tengan la atención de ayudarme con sus observaciones y consejos.

Prof. Augusto Garneri.



Ricamo Abruzzese del XIII Secolo.

El ornato los diversos estilos.

Arabe o Mahometana o Morisca o Sarracena. La ornamentación árabe o morisca es de construcción en dos pisos, por cuya razón, imitándola es menester usar la sombra. La hojarasca surje siempre orgánicamente de un tronco que la produce, enlazada de manera múltiple y artificiosa. La base de esta ornamentación es geométrica. Es indudable que su decoración pomposa satisface la vista y la inteligencia.

Asiria. Habitantes del Asia. Epoca remota.

Barroca, Véase: Renacimento Italiano III.º Período.

Bizantina. La ornamentación es una mezola de motivos griegos y romanos espléndidos en los colores, dominó desde el año 320 hasta 1.400 especialmente en el Imperio de Oriente. Su influen-

cia aun se siente en los paises de la Iglesia griega.

Celtica. Pueblo de Irlanda. Miembros de sierpes, aves, perros y poquísimos elementos pertenecientes al reino vegetal son los motivos de esta ornamentación. En el siglo IX, bajo la influencia del estilo romano, encontramos la hojarasca junto con la ornamentación de cinta. Los trenzados de cinta son una particularidad de la ornamentación céltica que estuvo muy en uso en los monasterios.

China. Le ornamentación china se sirve en general de los productos de su proprio país, como hojas y flores de thé, rosas, camelias, melones, etc. Alguna vez hace uso de dragones, gavilanes y

hombres. El arte chino es estacionario.

Copta Ornamentación usada por los cristianos jacobitas de Egipto y de Abisinia.

Egipcia. Ornamentación en uso en Egipto en época remota.

Etrusca. Habitantes de la Toscana. Epoca remota.

Gotiga. Floreció especialmente en Francia, Alemania e Inglaterra desde 1230 hasta 1520. Las ornamentaciones características son plásticas, mientras que las ornamentaciones planas se distinguen difícilmente de las romanas, otras son algo estilizadas especialmenteen los manuscritos en miniatura.

Griega. Las formas particulares de la ornamentación griega son las hojas de acanto y palmas en unión con la línea ondulada y con las espirales (hélices, volutas). La ornamentación de los griegos fué siempre considerada como el tipo más gentil y correcto en el arte de la decoración. El genio de los artistas supo aplicarla de manera que no fuera en detrimento de la forma principal, sino que contribuyera a aumentar en sus proprias obras, elegancia, pureza de líneas y gracia de formas para obtener un mayor realce.

India. La ornamentación es arbitraria y exagerada. Los motivos de la decoración son reproducidos de la flora indígena, granada, clavel, rosa etc....y de cuando en cuando se tiene la rama de palma tratada convencionalmente. En los tejidos distínguese una

exquisita disposición y esplendidez de colores.

Japonesa. Es muy difícil distinguir el arte antiguo japonés del de los chinos, prescindiendo de que mientras el arte chino quedó estacionario. Nel japonés se ha atenido siempre a un estilo de ornamentación más regular, a una observación más exacta de la naturaleza y a una tendencia hacia la novedad.

Mahometana, Véase: La ornamentación árabe.

Moderna. La ornamentación se apoya con preferencia en el Renacimiento italiano y no se basa en un estilo determinado. Muchos trabajos se ejecutan en estilos históricos.

Morisca. Véase: Le ornamentación àrabe.

Persa. La ornamentación y las combinaciones geométricas de los árabes y de los moros se encuentran unidas a las formas naturales del reino vegetal; Los racimos y las flores están unas veces aislados en el fondo y otras esparcidos en los trenzados de líneas.

Precolomhiana, Cristobal Colón creyó haber encontrado la via más breve para llegar a las Indias y llamó Indios a los habitantes de América. Por esta razón, Carlos Wiener en su pubblicación sobre el Perù y Bolivia editada por Hachette en 1880, los llama « Poblaciones Indianas »; pero, yo he creido oportuno dar el nombre de Precolombiano al pueblo peruano, entonces gobernado por los Incas (1000-1533 a. C.) a fin de no confundir el arte adoptado en la India Asiática con él de América. Este antiguo pueblo americano tiene en el arte ornamental muchos motivos que se encuentran tambien en él de los Etruscos, Egipcios y otros pueblos; pero, presenta en los tejidos y en las decoraciones de pared, casos de originalidad de los cuales creí conveniente presentar algunos diseños, haciendo lo posible para imitar su reproducción.

Renacimento Aleman. Importado de Italia por los Alemanes. Si-

glo XVI, carácter alemán.

Renacimento Frances. Importación italiana primera mitad siglo XVI; carácter francés fines del siglo XVI.

Renascimiento Ingles. Floreció en el siglo XVI y se llama estilo

Isabelino

Renacimiento Italiano, I.º Período (1400-1500). Epoca de preparación durante la cual los artistas italianos procuran desprenderse del gótico, del bizantino y volver a la simplicidad griega y romana.

II.º Período (1500-1600). Inspirándose los artistas en el griego y romano, buscaron un nuevo estilo, sirviéndose de todos elementos; mascarones, animales, figuras de hombre, seres fantásticos, sátiros, objetos simbólicos, armas, emblemas, jarrones, candelabros, coronas, unidos con hojas de palma, de acanto, de vid, de laurel, de hiedra, etc. Este período fué llamado sublime

por la ejecución, variedad y riqueza.

III Período (1600-1800). El barroco, cuyo orígen se encuentra en las tumbas de los Médicis y en la Laurenciana de Florencia, ejecutadas por Miguel Angel Buonarroti es el período de la decadencia del Renacimiento (llamado rococo en Francia bajo Luis XV desde 1700 hasta 1800). La ornamentación barroca es rica en mascaras, carteles, conchas, flores, frutas, hojas muv variadas y estatuas en las más atrevidas posiciones, pero el todo fundido y ligado en el conjunto más armonioso. No se crea, sin embargo, que en este estilo falta el mérito y el gusto, aunque fuese llamado con un nombre casi despreciativo Ningún arte alcanzó una bizarría tan marcada ni fué inferior a otro en armónica grandiosidad. El mobiliario (siglo XVIII) alcanzó una elegante originalidad jamás superada, los más gentiles grabados, los motivos más peregrinos, demestran que entonces había artistas, perfectos conocedores de los materiales que empleaban y de los efectos que querían producir.

Rococó. Véase : Renacimiento Italiano. III.ª Périodo

Romanica, Floreció desde el año 1000 hasta 1230 en el Noroeste

de Europa y en el Norte de Italia

Romana. La ornamentación romana usa todos los elementos de los griegos pero más pomposos y exagerados. Crea el orden com-

puesto, que es, seguramente, el más rico

Rusa El arte decorativo ruso también ha sufrido la influencia de la primamentación bizantina, pero desde el siglo XVI poco a poco se emancipa, creando un estilo propio Se sirve de todos los elementos decorativos de los otros pueblos, pero la bellezza y la originalidad de los motivos y la perfecta distribución de los mismos, han atraído la atención de los que profesan este arte.

Alhambra. Castillo morisco construido por los Abencerrajes en Granada (España),





S. Gerolamo. Terracotta smaltata Luca della Robbia.



Brocca Egiziana Epoca remota



Vaso
Manifattura Ginori
Doccia.



Rinascenza. Stemma di Papa Sisto IV della Rovere.

DAS ORNAMENT

VADE-MECUM

FUR

ARCHITEKTEN, KALLIGRAPHEN, TÖPFERKÜNSTLER, CISELEURS. DEKORATEURS, ZEICHMER, EDEMISTEM Ingenieurs, Mosaikarbeiter, Goldschmiede, Maler, Bildhauer, 1884 daj.

2732 MOTIVEN ANTIK U. MODERN

VON FRIESEN, ZIERLEISTEN, FESTONS, KRANZEN, ALPHABETEN, MASKEN, KAPITELLEN, GREIFEN, GUIRLANDEN, ADLER, KARTUSCHEN, SINNBILDER, TROPHÄEN, KLEINE CUPIDONS, U. S. W.

GESAMMELT VON

PROF. AUGUST GARNERI

3º VERDREIFACHTE AUFLAGE

10

Italienischer, Dautscher, Englischer, Französischer, Portugiesischer, Russischer und Spanischer Sprache

MEALLI & STIANTI

FLORENZ



Moderno. - Frontone Tipografico.

VORREDE

Die freundliche Aufnahme der vorhergehenden Ausgaben dieses meines Handbuches waren mir eine grosse Ermutigung für die gegenwärtige Auflage; bei der ich die grösste Sorgfalt anwandte, um die freundliche Aufnahme meiner Arbeit immer mehr verdienstvoll zu gestalten. Die Arbeit selbst ist das Ergebnis gewissenhaftesten Forschens, peinlichster Auswahl dessen, was uns der künstlerische Genius in seiner Gesamtheit auf diesem Gebiete überliefert hat.

Um möglichst allen sich bietenden Fällen begegnen zu können, statt 385 und 2352 Motive, aus welchen die worhergehenden Ausgaben bestanden, umfasst diese neue Ausgabe die Anzahl von 2734 Motiven, und in einem eigenen Inhaltsverzeichnis findet der Studierende alle jene Werke angeführt, aus denen ich schöpfte und deren Erwerb er sich also ersparen kann, da er hierüber die besten Proben in meinem kleinen Band findet, welcher sich wie die Biene aus den schönsten und nützl ichsten Blumen genährt' hat.

Während diese meine Arbeit für den Geist der Jugend ein Samenkorn sein kann, ist sie zweifelsohne eine Hilfsquelle für jene, die sich täglich mit Zeichnungen befassen müssen, denen es oft sehr gelegen kommt, sich eines Gedankens zu erinnern oder einen Eindruck zu gewinnen, welcher ihnen ihre Arbeit erleich-

tert. Zweifel beseitigt und Schwierigkeiten überwindet.

Diejenigen, die ihre Arbeit wiedergegeben finden, bitte ich im Voraus um Entschuldigung, wenn ihre Zeichnung infolge des Formates des Buches in irgend einem Punkte entstellt ist, oder wenn ihre Bedeutung nicht entsprechend beachtet wurde, sei es infolge Fehlens auf dem Original, oder, weil es übersehen wurde.

Und wie ich bei der vorhergehenden Ausgabe dem hervorragend unterrichteten Kollegen G. V. Calligari für seine interessanten Mitteilungen über die uralte indianisch-peruanische Kunst dankte, so danke ich bei dieser Ausgabe den geehrten Kollegen: Herrn Isaak M. Foribios vom Silos welcher den spanischen Text vervollständigte und Herrn Anton Coelho der selbstbestimmend den portugisischen leitete, für ihre Mitarbeit. Ebenso danke ich allen jenen, die sich dieser meiner Arbeit bedienen und mir freundliche Bemer kungen und Ratschläge erteilen wollen, hiermir im Voraus.

Pof. August Garneri.



Moderno. - Frontone Tipografico.

Die Ornamentik in den verschiedenen Stylen.

Acgyptisch. Die in Aegypten im Alterthum angewandte Ornamentik.

Arabisch, Mohammedanisch, Maurisch oder Saracenisch. Das arabische oder maurische Ornament ist in zwei Flächen construit. Siene Nachahmung erfordert daher die Anwendung des Schattens. Das Laubwerk entspringt stets organisch aus einem Stamme, welcher es erzeugt, ist vielfach künstlich verchlungen und stützt sich auf geometrische Grundlage. Die Araber sind die Schöpter des geometrischen Ornaments. Es ist nicht zu leugnen, dass ihre prunkvolle Art der Verzierung das Auge und den Verstand befriedigt.

Assyrisch. Asiatische Völkerschaft. Kunstform des Atertums.

Barockstyl. Siehe: Italienische Renaissance, 3. Periode.

Byzantinisch Das Ornament ist ein Gemisch griechischer und römischer Motive in prächtiger Färbung. Dasselbe war vorherrschend von 320 bis 1400, besonders im Oestlichen Kaiserreiche. Sein Einfluss ist noch fühlbar in den Ländern der griechischen Kirche.

Chinesisch. Die chinesische Ornamentik bringt meistens Erzeugrisse des Landes in Anwendung, so z. B. Blätter und Blüten des Theebaums, der Rose, Camelie, Melone u. s. w. Hie und da werwendet sie auch Drachen, Sperber, menschliche Figuren u. s. w. Die chinesische Kunst ist stationär.

Deutsche Renaissance. Aus Italien eingeführt : deutscher Charakter

im XVI. Jahrh.

Englische Renaissance. Blütezeit das XVI Jahrhundert. Der englische Renaissance styl wird auch Styl der Königin Elisabeth genannt.

Etruskisch. Bewohner Toskana's. Altertum.

Fnanzösische Renaissance. In der ersten Hälfte des XVI, Jahrbunderts aus Italien eingeführt; französischer Charakter zu Ende

des XVI Jahrhunderts.

Gothisch, Der gothische Styl stand besonders in Frankreich, Deutsehland und England von 1230 bis 1520 in der Blüte. Die charakteristichen Ornamente sind plastisch, während das Flächenornament sich nur wenig vom römischen unterscheidet. Teilweise ist das Ornament stylisirt, besonders in dem gemalten Handschriften.

Griechisch. Die dem griechischen Ornament eigentuemlichen Formen sind das Akanthusblatt und die Palmette, im Verein mit der Wellenlinie und den Spiralen (Schnecken, Windungen). Das griechische Ornament ist stets als die anmutigste und korrekteste Form der Ornamentik betrachtet worden. Die Künstler verstanden es dasselbe so anzuwenden, dass es, ohne die Hauptform zu beeinträchtigen, dazu beitrug, durch Reinheit der Linien und Grazie de Formen die Eleganz und den Effekt ihrer Werke zu erhöhen.

Indisch, Das Ornament ist willkürlich und übertrieben. Die Dekorationsmotive sind der inländischen Flora entlehnt, z. B. Granatapfel, Nelke u. s. w. Häufig kommt auch der in conventioneller Weise behandelte Palmzweig vor. Die Gewebe sind

farbenprächtig und beweisen hervorragende Anlagen.

Italienische Renaissance, I. Periode, 1400-1500. Erste Versuche der italienischen Künstler sich vom gothischen u. byzantinischen Styl zu emanzipiren und zur Einfachheit der griechischen und

römischen Ornamentik zurüchzukehren.

H. Periode. 1500-1600. Das griechische und römische Ornament zum Vorbild nehmend, schufen die Künstler einen neuen Styl durch Verwendung aller möglichen Elemente, wie z. B. Fratzengesichter, Tiere, menschliche Figuren, phantastische Wesen, Satvren, symbolische Gegenstände, Waffen, Embleme, Armlsuchter, Kränze u. s. w., in Verbindung mit Palm-, Akanthus-, Reben-, Lorbeer-, Epheublättern u. s. w. Diese Periode wird mit Rücksicht auf die Genialität der Ausführung und die Vreschiedenheit und den Reichtum der Motive als die Glanzperiode der Renaissance betrachtet.

III. Periode. 1600-1800. Der Barockstyl, dessen Anfänge in den von Michelangelo Buonarroti ausgeführten Gräbern der Mediceer zu Florenz und in der Laurenziana zu suchen sind, fällt in die Periode des Verfalls der Renaissance (in Frankreich unter Ludwig XV, mit dem Namen « Rokoko » [1700-1800] bezeichnet). Das barocke Ornament ist reich an Gesichtern, Einfassungen, Muscheln, Blumen, Früchten, Laubwerk, Statuen in den kühnsten, Posituren, was sich Alles in einem harmonischen Ensemble vermischt und verbindet. Es fehlte diesem Styl, welchem ein fast geringschätzender Name beigelegt wurde, keineswegs an Wert und Geschmack, ja man kann sagen, dass keine andere Kunstform eine so merkwürdige Vielfältigheit und harmonische Grossartigkeit aufzuweisen hat. Die Möbel (XVIII. Jahrhundert) zeichnen sich durch eine bisher unübertroffene Eleganz und Originalität aus, die anmutigen Schnitzereien und auserlesenen Motive beweisen, dass die damaligen Künstler die Materialen, welche sie bearbeiteten, und die Effekte, die sie erzielen wollten, gründlich kannten.

Keitische, Irländische Völkerschaft, Schlangenglieder, Vögel, Hunde und sehr wenige Elemente des Pflanzenreiches bilden die Motive der Ornamentik. Im IX. Jahrhundert finden wir in Folge des römischen Einflusses Laubwerk, verbunden mit Ornamenten in Bandform. Die Verschlingungen von Bändern sind charakteristisch für das keltische Ornament, welches in den Klöstern vielfach in Gebrauch stand.

Koptisch. Ornament-welches von den Christen-Jakobiten in Aegy-

pten und Abyssinien gebraucht war.

Japanisch. Es fällt schwer, die Eigentümlichkeiten der japanischen Kunst gegenüber der chinesischen zu bestimmen, doch ist zu bemerken, dass, während die chinesische Kunst stationär blieb, sich die japanische an einem regelmässigeren Styl hielt und eine verständigere Beobachtung der Natur, sowie das Streben nach neuen Formen zeigte.

Maurisch. Siehe: Arabisch.

Modern. Das Ornament gründet sich vorzugsweise auf die italienische Renaissance, nicht auf einen bestimmten Styl. Viele Arbeiten werden in historischen Stylen ausgeführt.

Mohammedanisch. Siehe: Arabisch.

Persisch. Die Ornamentik und die geometrischen Formem der Araber verbinden sich mit den Motiven des Pflanzenreichs in ihren natürlichen Erscheinungsformen. Die Blumenstengel und Blumen werden teilweise allein, teilweise zerstreut zwischen Li-

nienzeichungen wiedergegeben.

Prekoiumbianer. Christophus Kolumbus glaubte, den kürzesten Wegnach Indien gefunden zu haben, und benannte Indianer die Einwohner Amerikas. Deswegen nennt sie auch Karl Wiener, in seiner Publikation Pérou et Bolivie. Auflage Hachette 1880, populations indiennes aber ich hielt es für besser, dem damals ven den Incas beherrschten peruvianischen Volke (1000-1533) die Benennung Prekolumbianer zu geben, um jegliche Verwechslung der asiatisch-indischen Kunst mit der amerikanischen zu vermeiden. Dieses alte amerikanische Volk hat in der Zieratkunst viele Motive, die man auch bei den Etruriern, nen Aegyptern, und anderen Völkern findet, aber es bietet in den Geweben und in der Mauerdekorationen Originalitätsfälle, von denen ich einige Zeichnungen gebe, in welchen ich versucht habe, die Exekution nachzuahmen.

Romanisch. Blühte von 1000 bis 1230 im nordöstlichen und nörd-

lichen Europa.

Rokokò. Sie he: Italienische Renaissance. IIIº Periode.

Römisch, Die römische Ornamentik verwendet alle Elemente der grischischen, doch in schwülstiger und überladener Form. Sie schuf den Compositen, d. h. jedenfalls den reichsten Styl.

Russisch. Die Russische Dekorationskunst hat sich auch dem Zauber der byzantinischen Ornamentik unterzogen, aber vom XVI. Jahrhundert befreit sie sich nach und nach und erzeugt einen eigenen Styl. Sie benutzt alle Dekorationselementen der anderen Völker, aber die Schönheit, die Originalität der Motiven, wie auch ihre vollkommene Verteilung, zichen auf sich die Anfmerksamkeit aller, welche sich mit dieser Kunst beschäftigen.

Alhambra, Maurisches, von den Albenceraagen zu Granada (Spa-

nien) erbauts Schloss

BIBLIOGRAFIA

Opere di cui ci siamo serviti:

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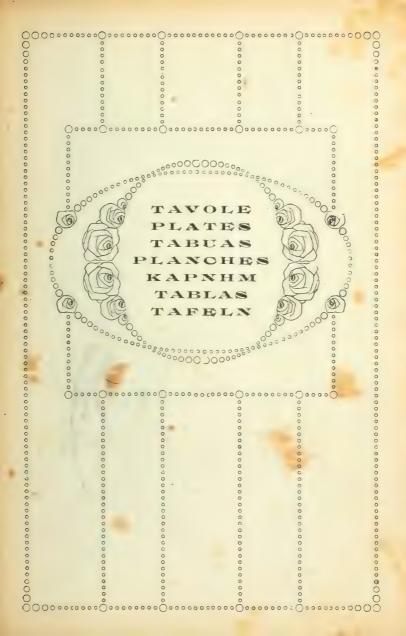
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Reticola quadrata « Mosaici e Pitture ». — Bizantino: 3 — Medio-evo: 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15. — Moresco: Alhambra (Sala Ambasciatori, 1, 2, 6, 12.

6

Reticule carré. — Byzantin: 3. — Mauresque: 1. 2, 6, 12. — Moyen-âge: 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15.

4.3

Square net. — Byzantine: 3 — Mediaeval: 4, 5, 7-11, 18-55. — Moorish: 1, 2, 6, 12.

4.30

Reticulo quadrado. — Byzantino: 3. — Edade Media: 4. 5, 7-11, 13, 15. — Mourisco: 1, 2, 6, 12.

6.0

Четыреугольный Мишонект. - Византійскій: З. Мавритансій: 1,
2. 6. 12 — Средніе Вѣка: 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15.

6.00

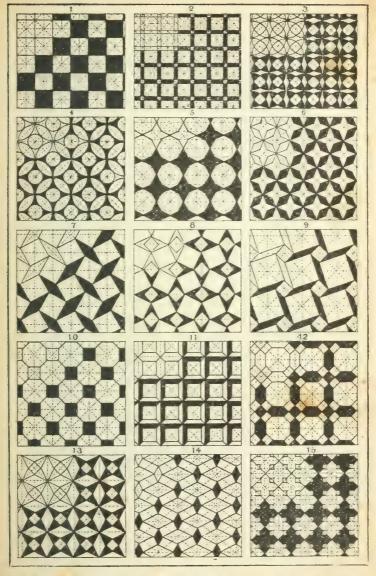
Reticula cuadrada. — Bizantino: 3. — Edad-Media: 4, 5, 7-11, 13-15. — Moriseo: 1, 2, 6, 12.

dos

Quadratnetz. — Byzantinisch: 3, — Maurisch: 1, 2, 6, 12. — Mittelalter: 4, 5, 7-11, 13, 15.



Aubazine (Correzzé) Misericordia di Stallo, — Secolo XVIII



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vodemecom. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Reticola quadrilatera o triangolare. — Arabo: (Moschea di Qeycoum), 3; 2, 4, 6-8 — Medioevo: 5. — Moresco: Alhambra (Sala delle due Sorelle), 9, 12; (Sala dei Bagni), 10, 13; (Corte dello Stagno), 11; (Corte della Moschea), 14; (Sala della Giustizia), — Persiano: 1.

46.9

Reticule carré ou triangulaire. — Arabe: 2-4, 6-8. — Mauresque: 9-15. — Moyen-âge: 5. — Persan: 1.

1

Square net. Triangulaire net. — Arabic: 2-4, 6-8. — Mediaeval: 5. — Moorish: 9-15. — Persian: 1.

200

Reticulo quadrado ou triangular. — Arabe: 2-4, 6-8. — Edade Media: 5. — Mourisco: 9-15. — Persa: 1.

-

Четыреугольный мъшочекъ. Трвугольны мъшочекъ. — Арабскій: 2-4, 6-8. — Мавритансій: 9-15. — Персидскій: 1. — Срелніе-Вѣка: 5.

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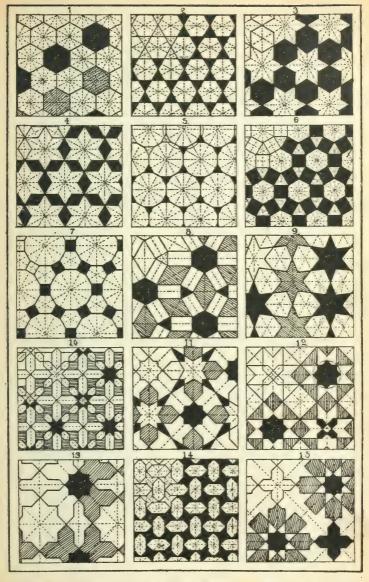
Reticula cuadrada o triangular — Arabe: 2-4, 6-8. — Edad-Media: 5. — Morisca: 9-15. — Persa: 1.

-

Quadratnetz, Dreieckntez, — Arabisch: 2-4, 6-8, — Maurisch: 9-15, — Mittelalter: 5, — Persisch: 1.



Moderno. — Vaso. Parigi — Ministero della Guerra.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli . Stianti - Firenze

Reticola quadrata. — Arabo: 14. — Bizantino o Romanico: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Giapponese: 11. — Moderno: 3, 5, 6. — Romano: 1, 2, 4.

60

Reticule carré. — Arabe: 14. — Byzantin ou Romane: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Japonais: 11. — Moderne: 3, 5, 6, — Romain: 1, 2, 4.

6

Square net. — Arabic: 14. — Byzantine-Romanesque: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Japanese: 11. — Modern: 3, 5, 6. — Roman: 1, 2, 4.

6 A

Reticulo quadrado. — Arabe: 14. — Byzantino-Romanico: 7-10. 12, 13, 15. — Japonez: 11. — Moderno: 3, 5, 6. — Romano: 1, 2, 4.

P. 35

Четырвугольный мьшонень. — Арабскій: 14 — Византійскій Романскій: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Новъйшій: 3, 5, 6. — Римскій: 1, 2, 4. — Японскій: 11.

60

Reticula cuadrada. — Arabe: 14. — Bizantina o Romanica: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Japonesa: 11. — Moderna: 3, 5, 6. — Romana: 1, 2, 4.

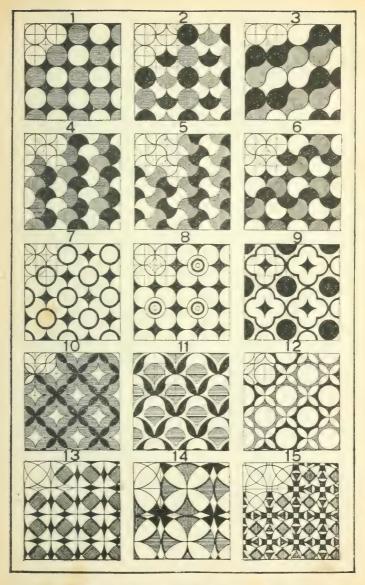
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Quadratnetz. — Arabisch: 14. — Byzantinisch-Romanisch: 7-10, 12, 13, 15. — Japanisch: 11. — Modern: 3, 5, 6. — Römisch: 1, 2, 4:





Moderno - Piastrelle.



Arabo: 17, 22. — Barocco: 20. — Chinese: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24. Giapponese: 5, 13, 14. — Gotico: 19, 21, 23. — Greco: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Romano: (Pompeiano), 8.

600

Arabe: 17, 22. — Baroque: 20. — Chinois: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24. — Gothique: 19, 21, 23. — Grec: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Japonais: 5, 13, 14. — Romain: (Pompeien), 8.

6

Arabic: 17, 22. — Barocco: 20. — Chinese: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 18, 24. — Gothic: 19, 21, 23. — Greek: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Japanese: 5, 13, 14. — Roman: (Pompeian), 8.

6

Arabe: 17, 22. — Baroco: 20. — Chinez: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24. — Gothico: 19, 21, 23. — Grego: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Japonez: 5, 13, 14. — Romano: (Pompeyano), 8.

200

Арабскій: 17, 22. — Варокко: 20. — Готпекій: 19, 21, 23. — Греческій: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Китайскій: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 18, 24 — Римскій: (Помпейскій), 8. — Японскій: 5, 13, 14.

6

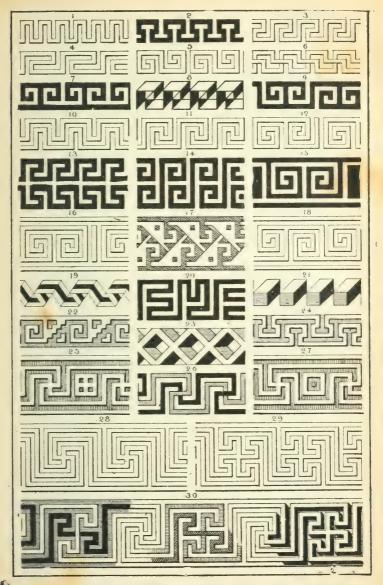
Arabe: 17, 22. — Barroca: 20. — China: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24. — Gótica: 19, 21, 23. — Griega: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Japonesa: 5, 13, 14. — Romana: (Pompeyana), 8.

S

Arabisch: 17, 22. — Barockstil: 20. — Chinesisch: 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 24. — Gothisch: 19, 21, 23. — Griechisch: 1-3, 10, 11, 15, 25-30. — Japanisch: 5, 13, 14. — Romisch: (Pompejisch), 8.



Ventaglio. - Secolo XIX.



Arabo: Alhambra e Gerusalemme, 1, 3-5, 9, 13, 19. — Chinese: 6, 7. — Gotico: 2. — Greco: 23. — Indiano: 11. — Medioevo: manoscritto inglese), 12, 14. — Ogivale: Firenze S. Maria del Fiore), 13, — Persiano: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21. — Precolombiano: 16. — Rinascenza: 22. — Roccoò: 20.

6.0

Arabe: 1, 3-5, 9, 18, 19, — Chinois: 6, 7, — Gothique, 2, — Gree: 23, — Indou: 11, — Persan: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21, — Moyen-âge: 12-14, — Precolombien: 16, — Renaissance italienne: 22, — Rococó: 20,

0.30

Arabic: 1, 3-5, 9, 18, 19. — Chinese: 6, 7. — Gothic: 2, — Greek: 23. — Judian: 11. — Italian-Renaissanhe: 22. — Mediaeval: 12, 14. — Persian: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21. — Roccoco: 20.

0.26

Arabe: 1, 3-5, 9, 18, 19. — Chinez: 6, 7. — Edade Media: 12, 14, — Gothico: 2. — Grego: 23, — Persa: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21, — Precolombiano: 16. — Renascença Italiana: 22. — Rococo: 20,

6.0

Арабскій: 1, 3-5, 9, 18, 19. — Готискій: 2. — Греческі<mark>й: 23 — Италья</mark>нское Воэрожденіе: 22. — Китанскій: 6, 7. — Персидскій: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21. — Рококо: 20 — Средніе Вѣка: 12, 14.

6.0

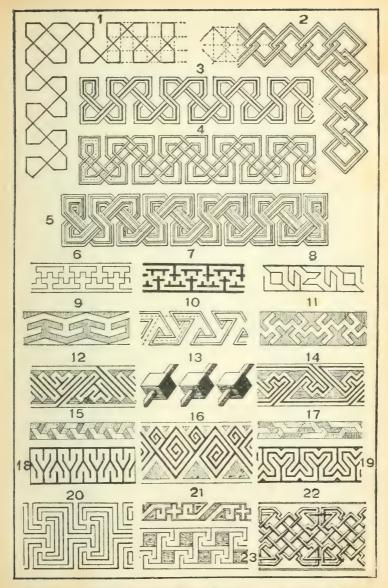
Arabe: 1, 8-5, 9, 18, 19. — China: 6, 7. — Edad-Media: 12, 14. — Gótica: 2. — Griega: 23. — India: 11 — Persa: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21, — Precolombiana: 16 — Renacimiento Italiano: 22. — Roccoc: 20.

6.2

Arabisch: 1, 3-5, 9, 18, 19. — Chinesisch: 6, 7. — Gothisch: 2 — Indisch: 11. — Italienische Renaissance: 22. — Griechisch: 23. — Mittelalter: 12, 14. — Persisch: 8, 10, 15, 17, 21. — Rokoko: 20.



Antico. - Fauno e Antora.



Arabo: (mosaici, 4, 5. — Egiziano: 8. — Gotico: 9-10, 21. — Moderno: 1, 2, 6, 7, 18. — Precolombiano: (affreschi), 11, 12, 15, 16. — Rinascenza: 17-20, 22-24. — Rinascenza: Francese: 14.

66.4

Arabe: 4, 5. — Egyptien: 8. — Gothique: 9, 10, 21. — Moderne: 1, 2, 6, 7, 13. — Precolombien: 11, 12, 15, 16. — Renaissance: 14. — Renaissance Italienne: 17-20, 22-24

800

Arabic: 4-5. - Egyptian: 8. - French Renaissance: 14. - Gothic: 9. 10, 21. - Italian Renaissance: 17.20, 22-24. - Modern: 1. 2, 6, 7. 13. - Precolombian: 11, 12, 15, 16.

6

Arabe: 4-5. — Egypcio: 8. — Gothico: 3, 10, 21. — Moderno: 1, 2, 6. 7. 13. — Precolombiano: 11, 12, 15, 16. — Renascença Franceza: 14. — Renascença Italiana: 17-20, 22-24.

Se.

Арабскій: 4. 5.— Птальянское Воэрожденіе: 17, 20, 22, 24.— Готпскій: 0. 10. 21.— Египстскій: 8.— Новъйшій: 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, Пребколумбійскаій: 11, 12, 15, 16.— Французское Воэрожденіе: 14.

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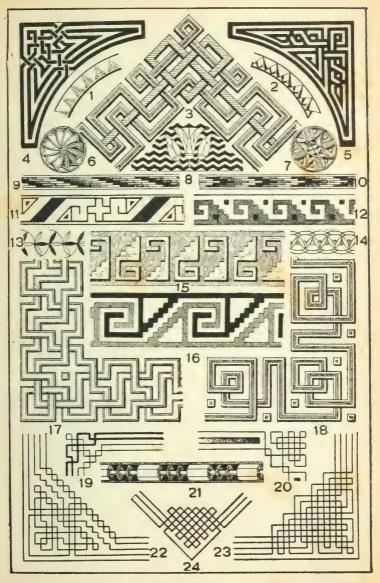
Arabe: 4, 5. — Egipcia: 8. — Gótica: 9, 10, 21. — Moderna: 1, 2. 6, 7, 13. — Precolumbiana: 11, 12, 15, 16. — Renacimento Francés: 14. — Renacimiento Italiano: 17-20, 22-24.

600

Aegyptisch: 8. — Arabisch: 4, 5. — Franzosische Renaissance: 14. — Gothisch: 9, 10, 21. — Italienische Renaissance: 17-20, 22-24. — Modern: 1, 2, 6, 7, 18. — Prekolumbianer: 11, 12, 15, 16.



Intarsio nel Museo Industriale di Lipsia



Antico: 4, 17-22. — Arabo: ricami, 27, 28. — Assiro: 11. — Chinese: 30. — Gotico: 26, 29. — Greco: (terracotta), 5, 14. — Indiano: 15, 16. — Moderno: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Rinascenza: 8, 10, 12, 28-25, 36. — Rinascenza Francese: 13; Parigi, Louvre, 35. — Romanico: Segovia, 6, 7. — Russo: (manoscritto), 34.

do 2

Antique: 4, 17-22. — Arabe: (broderie], 27, 28. — Assyrien: 11. — Chinois: 20. — Gothique: 26, 29. — Gree: (vase), 5, 14. — Indou: 15, 16. — Moderne: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Renaissance: 13, (Louvre): 35. — Renaissance Italienne: 8, 10, 12, 23-25, 36. — Romane: (Segovie), 6, 7. — Russe: (manuscrit), 34.

60

Antique: 4, 17-22. — Arabic: 27, 28. —, Assyrian: 11. — Chinese: 30 — French Renaissance: 13, 35. — Gothic: 26, 28. — Greek: 5, 14. — Indian: 15. 16. — Italian Renaissance: 8, 10, 12, 23-25, 36. — Modern: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Romanesque: 6, 7. — Russian: 34.

0.36

Antigo: 4, 17-22. — Arabe: 27, 28. — Assyrio: 11. — Chinez: 30, — Gothico: 26, 29. — Grego: 5, 14. — Indiano: 15, 16. — Moderno: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Renascença: Franceza: 13, 15. — Renascença Italiana: 8, 10, 12, 23, 25, 36. — Romanico: 6, 7, Russo: 39.

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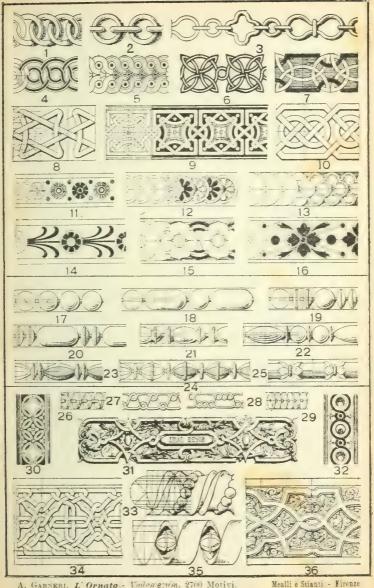
Арабскій: 27, 28. — Готискій: 26, 29. — Греческій: 5, 14. — Древній: 4, 17, 22. — Пидусскій: 15, 16. — Птадьянское Воэрожденіе: 8, 10, 12, 23-25, 36. — Новъйшій: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Романскій: 6, 7. — Русское: 34. — Франпуэское Воэрожденіе: 13, 35.

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Antigua: 4, 17-22. — Arabe: 27-28. — Assiria: 11. — China: 30. — Gótica: 26, 29. — Griega: 5, 14. — India: 15, 16. — Moderna: 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Renacimiento Francés: 13, 35. — Renacimiento Italiano: 8, 10, 12, 28, 25, 36. — Romanico: 6, 7. — Rusa: 34.

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Autike: 4, 17, 22. — Arabisch: 27, 28. — Assyrisch: 11. — Chinesisch: 30. — Franzosisch Renaissance: 13, 35. — Gotisch: 26, 29. — Griechisch: 5, 14 — Indisch: 15, 16. — Italienische Renaissance: 8, 10, 12, 23, 25, 36. — Modern; 1, 2, 3, 9, 31, 33. — Romanisch: 6, 7. — Russisch: 34.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vadenezum. 2700 Motivi.

Arabo: 2, 3 11. — Celtico: 4, 7, 8, 10. — Chinese: 6. — Egiziano: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Giapponese: 13,

200

Arabe: 2, 3, 11. — Celtique: 4, 7, 8, 10. — Chinois: 6. — Egyptien: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Japonais: 13.

2

Arabic: 2, 3, 11. — Chinese: 6. — Egyptian: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Japanese: 18. — Keltic: 4, 7, 8, 10.

6

Arabe: 2, 3, 11. — Celtico: 4, 7, 8, 10. — Chinez: 6. — Egypcio: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Japonez: 13

600

Арабскій: 2, 3, 11. — Егиветскій: 1, 5 12, 14, 15. — Келътическій: 6. — Китаискій 6. — Японекій: 13.

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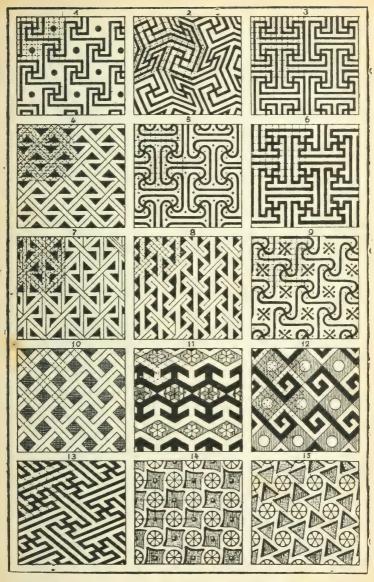
Arabe: 2, 3, 11. — Céltica: 4, 7, 8, 10. — China: 6. — Egipcia: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Japonesa: 13.

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Aegyptisch: 1, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15. — Arabisch: 2, 3, 11.] — Chinesisch: 6. — Japanisch: 13. — Keltisch: 4, 7, 8, 10.



Barocco. - Mascherone.



9

Arabo: 4.5, 8-10, 12-15. — Chinese: 1. — Medio-Evo: (Gallo-Romano), 6, 11. — Moderno: 8. — Rinascenza: 7. — Romano: 2.

86.4

Arabe: 4: 5, 8-10, 12-15. — Chinois: 1. — Moderne; 3. — Moyenâge: 6, 11. — Renaissance Italienne: 7. — Romain: 2.

6.6

Arabic: 4, 5, 8-10, 12-15. — Chinese: 1. — Italian Renaissance: 7. — Mediaeval: 1, 11. — Modern: 3. — Roman: 2.

4.3

Arabe: 4, 5, 8-10, 12-15. — Chinez: 1. — Edade Media: 6, 11. — Moderno: 3. — Renascença Italiana: 7 Romano 2.

6.4

Арабскій: 4, 5, 8-10, 12-15. — Птальянское Воэрожденіе: 7. — Китанскій: 1. — Новъйшій: 3. — Римскій: 2. — Средніе Въка: 6, 11.

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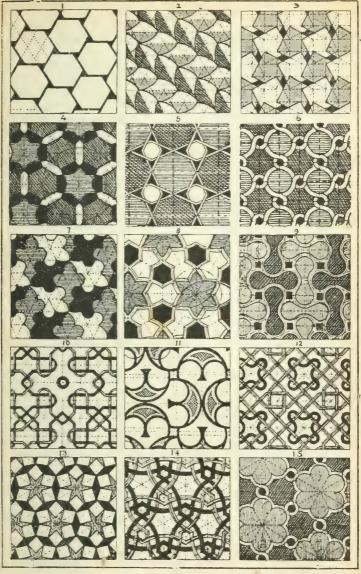
Arabe: 4, 5, 8-10, 12-15 — China: 1, — Edad-Media: 6, 11, — Moderna: 3, — Renacimiento Italiano: 7, — Romana: 2.

23

Arabisch: 4, 5, 8-10, 12-15. — Chinesisch: 1 — Italienische Renaissance: 7. — Mittelalter: 6, 11. — Modern: 3. — Rômisch: 2.



Danzatrice. Rococò. – Parigi. – Museo Carnavalet. Pittura. – Formella di Porta.



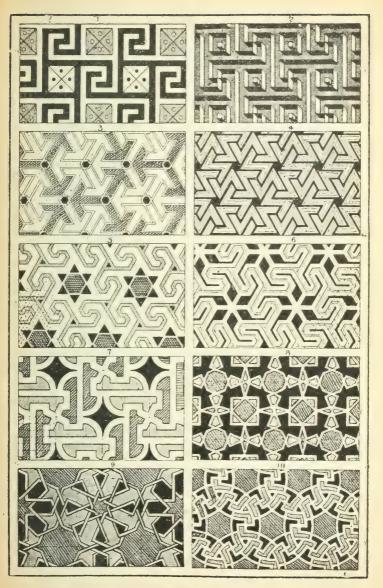
A. GARNEHI. L' Ornato - Vademecem. 2700 Motivi.

- Arabo: 8, 4, 6-10. Egiziano: 1, 5. Romano: Pompeiano, 2.
- Arabe: 3, 4, 6-10. Egyptien: 1, 5. Romain: (Pompélen, 2,
- Arabie: 3, 4, 6-10. Egyptian: 4, 5. Roman: (Pompeyon , 2,
- Arabe: 3, 4, 6-10, Egypcio: 1, 5, Romano: *Pompeyano*, 2,
- Арабскій; 3, 5, 6-10 Егинетсій; 1, 5. Римскій; (Номьейскію), 2.
- Arabe: 3, 4, 6-10, Egipcia: 1, 5, Romana: (Pompeyana), 2,
- Aegyptisch: 1.5. Arabisch: 3,4.6-10 Römisch: Pompejisch, 2.



Rinascenza. — Vaso in cristallo di rocca montato.

Tesoro Reale di Monaco.



Arabo: Incrostazioni in stacco sopra pietra, Secolo XVI al XVIII., 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, Gerusalemme, 15. — Moderno: 4. — Moresco: Alhambra Sala della Giustizia e Corte dei Leoni) 2, 10, 11, 17; (Sala Ambesciatori), 1, 3, 16, 18; (Sala dei Bagni), 8; (Corte della Moschea), 9; (Sala degli Abenceraggi, dettaglio di porta), 14.

6

Arabo: 5-7, 12, 13, 15, — Mauresque: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18, — Moderne: 4.

4.4

Arabic: 5-7, 12, 13, 15, — Modern: 4, — Moorish: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18.

4.0

Arabe: 5-7, 12, 13, 15, — Moderno, 4, — Mourisco: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18,

de a

Арабекій: 5-7, 12, 13, 15. – Мавританскій: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18. – Новъйшій: 4.

A rate

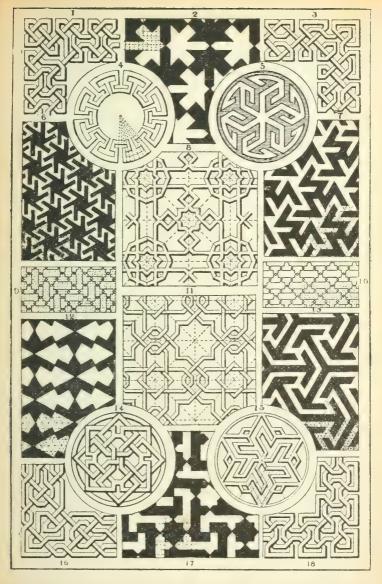
Arabe: 5-7, 12, 13, 15, — Moderna: 4, — Morisca: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18,

6

Arabisch: 5-7, 12, 13, 15, — Maurisch: 1-3, 8-11, 14, 16-18, — Modern: 4.



Angelo. - Moderno.



Medioevo: Mosaicio Firenze, Battistero, 14, 6, 8, 12-14, 16, 18; Roma, Aracoeli, 5, 15; 8, Lorenzo, 7, 9, 10; 8, Paolo, 11. — Romans: Villa Adriana, 17,

6.0

Moyen-âge: 1-16. — Romain: 10.

40

Mediaeval: 1-16, 18. — Roman: 17.

80.00

Edade Media: 1-16, 18. — Romano: 17.

0,00

Римскій: 17. — Средніе Вѣка: 1-16, 18.

6 03

Edad-Media: 1-16, 18. — Romana: 17.

40.0

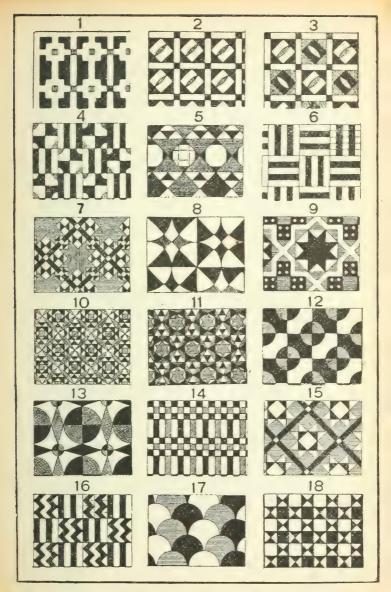
Mittelalter: 1-16. 18. - Römisch: 17.



Anfora Romana.



Cattedrale di Parma Nel Fregio della Deposizione di Benedetto Antelam Secolo XII.



Suddivisione di piano rettangolo o quadrato: 1-11. — Arabo: Moschea al Cairo presso l'Abbasich, 7. — Rinascenza: Roma, Palezzo Mattei, 3; Palezzo Massimi Peruzzi, 4, 9, 10; 8, Andrea sutte Via Flaminia (Vignola), 11.

6.0

Subdivision du carré et du rectangle : 1-11. — Arabe : 7. — Renaissance Italienne: 3, 4, 9-11.

6.3

Squares of rectangles, Subdivision: 1-11. — Arabic: 7. — Italian Renaissance: 3, 4, 9-11.

4.30

Subdivisão do quadrado e do rectangulo: 1-11. — Arabe 7. — Renascença Italiana: 3, 4, 9-11.

6.3

Нодраздълсніе за Четырсугольника или Прямоугольника ; 1-11. — Арабскій : 7 — Птальянское Воэрожденіе : 3, 4, 9-11.

6

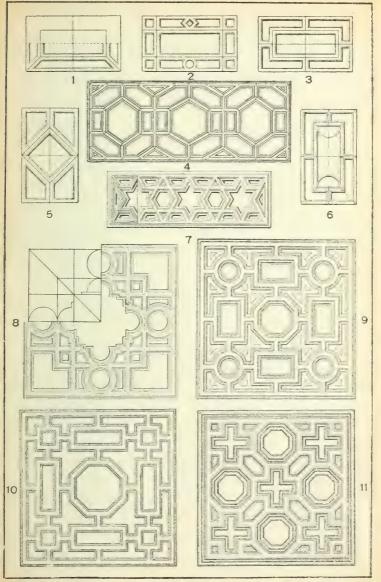
Subdivisión del cuadrado y del rectángulo: 1-11. — Arabe: 7. — Renacimiento Italiano: 3, 4, 9-11.

600

Felderteillung der Rechteck und Quadrat. — Arabisch: 7. — Italienische Renaissance: 3. 4. 9-11.



Vasa. - Moderno.



Suddivisione di una losanga: 1-6 = di un trapezio simmetrico: 7-9 = di un trapezio isoscele: 10-13 = di un trapezio rettangolo: Patazzo Vecchio, Salone dei Cinquecento, Soffitto, (VASARI) (dalla Guida di Firenze in italiano del prof. GARNERI), 14.

40 a

Subdivision de losange: 1-6 = de trapèze symetrique: 7-9 = de trapèze isoscéle: 10-13 = de trapèze rectangle: Palai Vieux, Plafond, Salon des Cinquents (VASARI): d'après la Guide de Florence en Italien) du prof. GARNERI), 14.

8.0

Subdivision of the losenges: 1-6 = of the symmetrical trapezoids: 7-9 = of the isosceles trapezium: 10-13 = of the rectangular trapezium: Old Palace, Ceiling, Hall of the Fire Hundred (VASARI); from the Guide of Florence (in Italian) by prof. GARNERI, 14.

6.0

Subdivisão do losango: 1-6 = do trapezio symetrico: 7-9 = do trapezio isosceles: 10-13 = do trapezio rectangulo: Palacio Velho, Tecto, Salão dos Quinhentos (VASARI) do Guia de Florencia (an Italiano) do prof. GARNERI, 14,

0.00

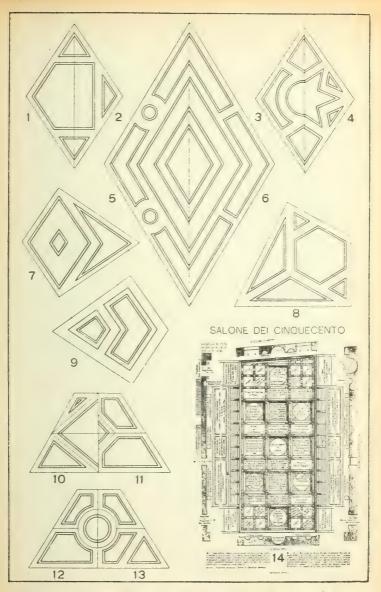
Подраздленіе за ромбъ: 1-6 ≅ аз Симетрическій травскіа: 7-9 = за Равнобелренный транскіа: 10-13 = за прямоугольнию транскіа: Старій Двосвиъ, Потолокь, Эала Чинквейсніто (Вазари): изъ флорентійскаго пчтеводитилу профессора Гарпери: 14

800

Nabdivisión de losange: 1-6 = de trapecios simétricos: 7-9 = de trapecios isósceles: 10-13 = del trapecios rectangúlos Palacio Viejo. Cielo-raso. Satón de los Quinientos (VASARI); según la Guia de Florencia (en italiano) del prof. GARNERI, 14.

400

Felderleitung der Rante: 1-6 = de Symmetrischen Trapeze: 7-9 = de Cleichschenkelig Trapeze: 10-13 = der Rechteck Trapeze: Alter Palast, Decke, Grosser Saal der Fünfhunderten (Vasari) von dem Führer von Florenz italienisch) vom prof. Garnen, 14.



Suddivisione di una superficie regolare pentagonale o esagonale: 1-5.

0.35

Subdivision du pentagone: 3, 6, — Subdivision du hexagone: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8,

4.35

Subdivision of pentagons: 3, 6, — Subdivision of hexagons: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8.

800

Subdivisão do pentagono: 3, 6, — Subdivisão do hexagono: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8.

6.0

Подраздѣленіе за *пятиугольникъ*: 3. 6. — Полраздѣленіе за *шестиугольникъ*: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8.

0.00

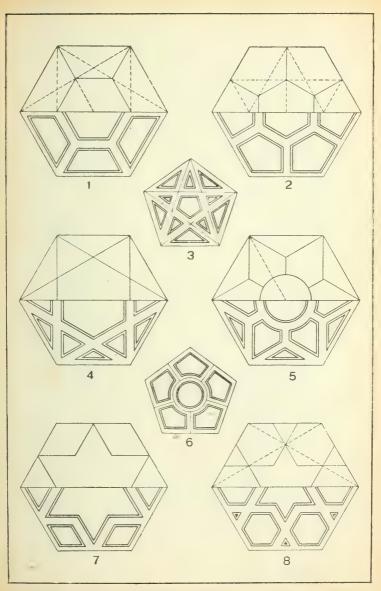
Subdivisión de *pentágonos*: 3, 6. — Subdivisión de *erágonos*: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8.

do. 2

Die bekamtesten Felderteilungen des regelmassigen Fünfeck und Sechseck: 1-8.



Ribascenza — Dalla raccolta di composizioni per Vasi di Enea Vico.



Suddivisione di una superficie ottogonale regolare: 1-10.

do 3

Subdivision de surfaces octogonale régulier: 1-10.

do 9

Octagons subdivision: 1-10.

4.3

Subdivisão d'uma superficie octogono regular: 1-10.

0.36

Подраздѣлеіе за босьмиугольный: 1-10.

de .

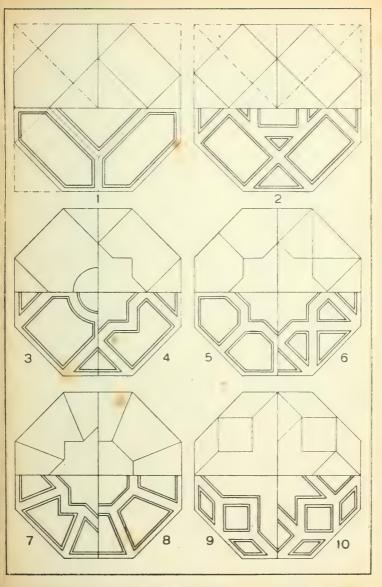
Subdivisión de superficies regulares octógonas: 1-10.

400

Die bekantesten Felderteilungen des regelmässigen Achtecks: 1-10.



Cornice di un Arazzo. Raffaello



Gotico: Costruzione: di rosette, 1-7; = di triangoli, 8, 9, Spartimento di superficie, 10,

600

Gothique: Construction: Rosaces 1-7: = Triangles 8, 9. Subdirision, 10.

-

Gothic: Construction: Rosette, 1-7: = Triangles, 8, 9, Subdivision, 10,

600

Gothico: Construction: Rosacea, 1-7; = Triangolus. 8, 9. Subdirissio, 10.

600

Готнекій: *Ностройка*: Розтка, 1-7: — Треугольникъ, 8, 9. *Нодраздъеніе*, 10.

4.3

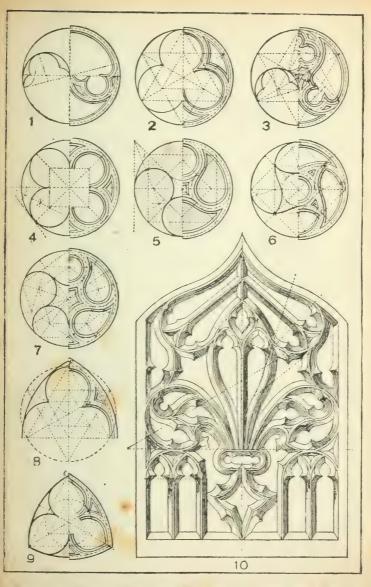
Gótico: Construcción: Rosetónes, 1-7; = Triángulos, 8, 9, Subdivisión, 10.

2

Gothische, Kostrakion; Rosettes, 1-7: = Dreiecken, 8, 9, Felderteilungen, 10.



Rococo, - Lavoro in fello. Secolo XVIII.



Gotico: Norimberga, Piazza dei Mercanti, 1-6.

4

Gothique: Place des Marchands, Nuremberg, 1-6.

200

Gothic: Place of the Merchants, Nuremberg, 1-6.

60

Gothico: Nuremberg, Praça dos Mercadores, 1-6.

2

Готискій: Торговая п Лощодь, Пюренбергъ. 1-6.

do 0

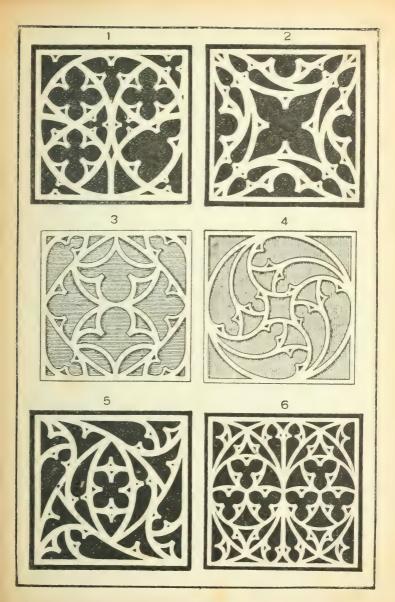
Gótica: Nüremberg, Plaza del los Mercaderes, 1-6.

23

Gothisch: Platz der Kaufleute Nürnberg, 1-6.



Barocco. - Mascherone.



Greco: Pitture su Vasi di terracotta, 1-22.

Gree: Peintures, 1-23.

Greek: Pictures, 1-23.

Grego: Pinturas, 1-23.

Греческій: Красимся, 1-23.

Griego: Pinturas, 1-23.

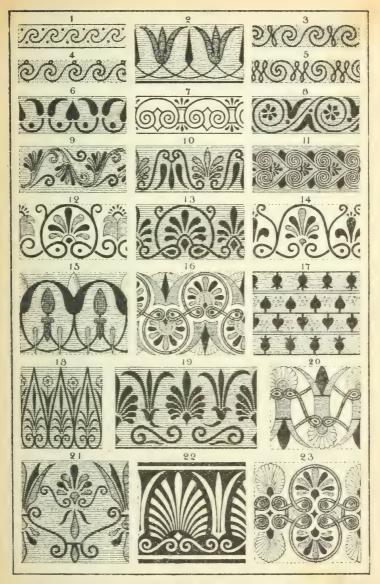
Griechische: Malerei, 1-23.



Anfora Romana.



Cartella Moderna.



Greco: Pitture su Vasi di terracotta e frammenti Architettonici, 1-22.

0.00

Gree: Peintures et Sculptures, 1-22.

1

Greek: Pictures, Sculptures, 1-22.

de .0

Grego: Pinturas, Esculpturas, 1-22.

6.0

Греческій: Краситея, Ваяніе, 1-22.

200

Griega: Pinturas, Esculturas, 1-22.

6.9

Griechische: Malerei, Bildhaurei, 1-22.

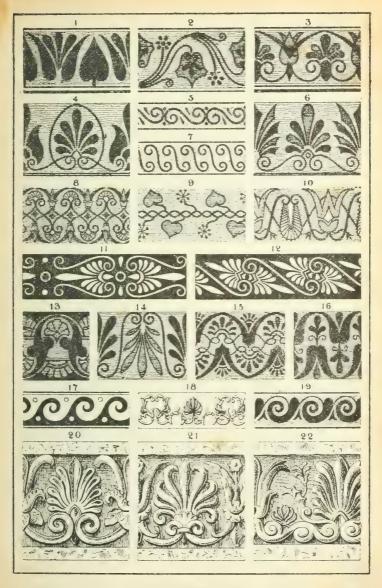


Greco-Romano. Antora.



Roma. — Monumento a Vittorio Emanuele II.

Arch. Sacconi.



Greco: Frammenti Architettonici, Pitture su Vasi, ecc. 1-5, 5, 10.

- Romano (Pompeiano): Affreschi, 4, 6-9, 11-23.

60

Grec; 1-3, 5, 10, - Romain Pompeien; 4, 6-9, 41-23,

4.00

Greek: 1-3, 5, 10, — Roman (Pompeian: 4, 6-9, 11-25,

2.30

Grego: 1-3, 5, 10. — Romano (Pompeyano); 4, 6-9, 11-23.

0.00

Треческій: 1-3, 5-10. — Римскій (Помисискій): 1, 6-9, 11-23.

0.00

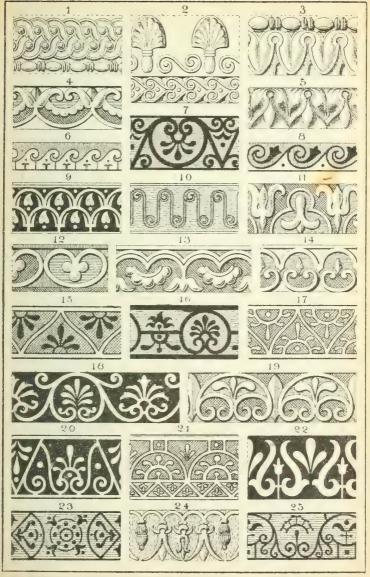
Griega: 1-3). 5, 10. — Romana (Pompeyana: 4, 6-9, 11-23.

40 g

Griechisch: 1-3, 5, 10. — Römisch (Pompejisch: 4, 6-9, 11-23,



Ripascenza. - Ampolla.



Arabo: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Assiro: 13, 21, 23, 25. — Chinese: 1-3, 11. — Egiziano: 19. — Indiano: 8-15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Persiano: 5, 7, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Turco: 26, 27.

6.0

Arabe: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Assyrien: 13, 21, 23, 25 — Chinois: 1-3, 11. — Egyptien: 19. — Indou: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Persan: 5, 7, 8, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Turc: 26, 27.

4.00

Arabic: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Assyrian: 13, 21, 23, 25. — Chinese: 1-3, 11. — Egyptian: 19. — Indian: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Persian: 5, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Turk: 26, 27.

0.3

Arabe: 4, 6, 12, 14, — Assyrio: 13, 21, 23, 25, — Chinez: 1-3, 11, — Egypcio: 19, — Indiano: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29, — Persa: 5, 7, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22, — Turco: 26, 27.

45.0

Арабекій: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Ассирійскій: 13, 21, 23, 25. — Елипетскій: 19. — Индусскій: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Китанскій: 1-3, 11. — Перендскій: 5, 7, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Турецкій: 26, 27.

4.4

Arabe: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Asiria: 13, 21, 23, 25. — China: 1-3, 11, — Egipcia: 19. — India: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Persa: 5, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Turca: 26, 27.

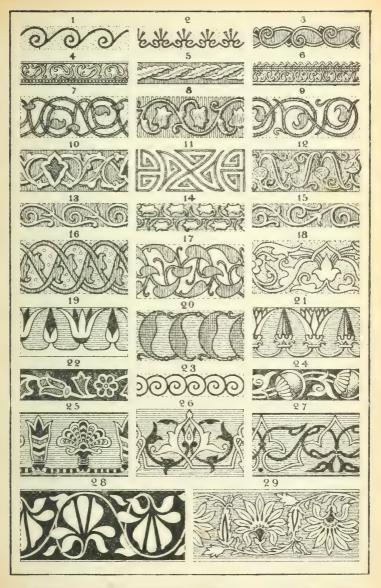
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Aegyptisch: 19. — Arabisch: 4, 6, 12, 14. — Assyrisch: 13, 21, 23, 25. — Chinesisch: 1-3, 11. — Indisch: 8, 15, 22, 24, 28, 29. — Persisch: 5, 7, 9, 10, 16-18, 20, 22. — Türkisch: 26, 27.



Firenze. — S. Croce. — Pulpito Benedetto da Maiano



Arabo: 1-4, 7, 8, 11-14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25; Galata, Fontana, presso il Ponte di Mahmud, 10, 21; Cairo, Moschea, cupola, 5; frammento Tomba detta El-Ghouryeh, 9; Necropoli di Kait-Bey, 11; Cornice Sala di un Palazzo, 17; Porta presso Karameidan, 23; Gama el Hakem, dettaglio, 15; Costantinopoli, Fontana presso Beschik Tasch, 6; coronamento di una porta di Caserma, 19.

6.0

Arabe: 1-25; Galata, 10, 21; Caire, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 23; Constantinople, 6, 19,

0.3

Arabic: 1-25; Galat. 10, 21; Cairo, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 23; Costantinople, 6, 19.

400

Arabe: 1-25; Galata, 10, 21; Cairo, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 23; Constantinople, 6, 19.

6.00

Арабекій: 1-25: Галата, 10, 21: Капръ. 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 23: Коншчантінорле, 6, 19.

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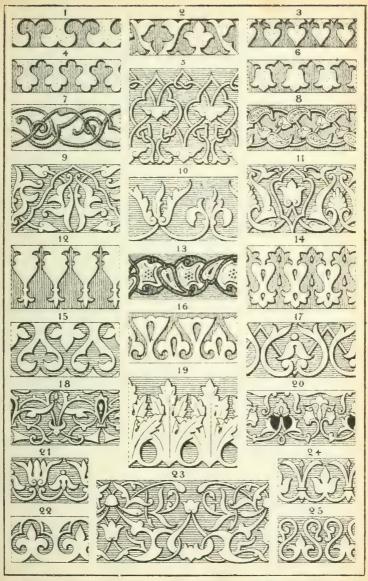
Arabe: 1-25; Galata, 10, 21; Cairo, 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 23; Constantinople, 6, 19.

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Arabisch: 1-25; Galat. 10, 21; Kairo, 5, 9, 11, 17, 23; Konstan tinople, 6, 49.



Ventaglio. - XIX Secolo.



Bizantino: Venezia, S. Marco, 1; Atene, Chiesa Kapmicarea, 2; S. Teodoro, 4, 5; Acropoli, 7, 17; Cattedrale, 8, 26, 28-30. — Celtico: 22 (sec. X). — Gallo-Romano: 28, 24. ← Gotico: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Medioevo: 18, 19, 31, 34, 35. — Romanico: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.

0.80

Byzantin: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 26, 28-30. — Celtique: 22. — Go thi que: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Moyen-âge: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35. — Romane: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.

6.0

Bizantine: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 26, 28-30. — Ghotic: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Keltic: 22. — Mediaeval: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35. — Romanesque: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.

0,00

Byzantino: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17,26, 28-30. — Celtico: 22. — Edade Media: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35. — Gothico: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Romanico: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.

23

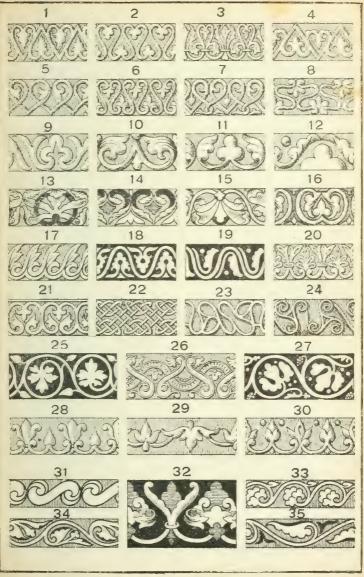
Византійскій: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 26, 28-30. — Готискій: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Келътическій: 22. — Романскій: 9-14, 20, 21, 32. — Средніе Вѣка: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35.

6.0

Bizantina: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 17, 26, 28-30. — Celtica: 22. — Edad Media: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35. — Gótica: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Rómanica: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.

400

Byzantinisch: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 17, 26, 28-30. — Gothisch: 3, 6, 15, 16, 25, 27, 33. — Keltisch: 22. — Mittelalter: 18, 19, 23, 24, 31, 34, 35. — Romanisch: 9-14, 20, 21, 32.



Arabo: 2, 3. - Barocco: Roma, Galleria Borghese, 4, 9, 26. — Bizantino: 20. - Gotico: 24, 25. - Rinascenza: Verona, 8. Maria dell' Organo, 1; Roma, Cancelleria, 5, 7, 8; 8. Martino, 11; 8. Maria del Popolo, 17: Milano, 8. Eustorgio, 6, soffitto, 18, 21; Siena, Altare Piccolomini, 10: Urbino, 8. Domenico, 12: Firenze, Palazzo Guadagni, 14, 8. Croce, 16; 88. Annunziata, 22; Bologna, 8. Domenico, 19: Napoli, 8. Severino, 23. — Romanico: 13, 15.

6.0

Arabe: 2, 3, — Baroque: 4, 9, 26, — Byzantin: 20, — Gothique: 24, 25, — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-23, — Romane: 13, 15,

40

Arabic: 2. 3. — Barocco: 4. 9, 26. — Byzantine: 20. — Gothic: 24. 25. — Italian Renaissance: 1. 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-23, — Romanesque: 13, 15.

60

Arabe: 2, 3, — Baroco: 4, 9, 26, — Byzantino: 20, — Gothico: 54, 25, — Renascença Italiana: 1, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-23, — Romanesque: 13, 15.

0.00

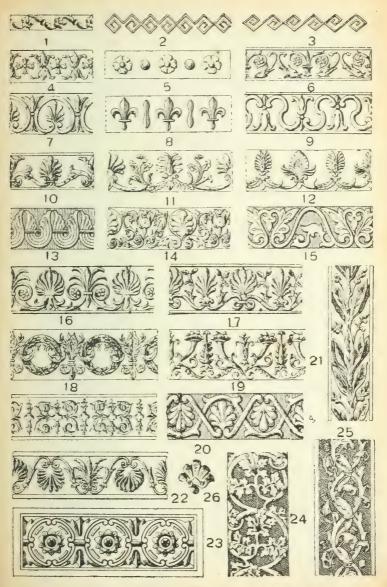
Арабскій: 2, 3, — Варокко: 4, 9, 26, — Византійскій: 20, — Готикій: 24, 25, — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-28, — Романскій: 13, 15.

6.0

Arabe: 2, 3. - Barroca: 4, 9, 26. — Bizantina: 20. — Gótica: 24, 25. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-23 — Romanica: 13, 15.

0.00

Arabisch: 2, 2. — Barockstil: 4, 9, 26, — Byzantinisch: 20, — Gothisch: 24, 25, — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 5-8, 10-12, 14, 16-19, 21-23, — Romanisch: 13-15.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademeeum. 270) Motivi.

26

Rinascenza; 1, 2, 6; 7, 8, 9 (Tiziano); 13, 15, 16 (Raffaello); 18-20, 22, 27, 29 maioliche). — Rinascenza Francese: 3-5, 23. — Rinascenza Tedesca; 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28.

6.00

Renaissance: 3-5, 23. — Renaissance Allemande: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29,

6.00

French Renaissance: 3-5, 23. — Germain Renaissance: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28. — Italian Renaissance: 1, 2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29,

0.00

Renascença Allemà: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28. — Renascença Franceza: 3-5, 28. — Renascença Italiana: 1, 2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29,

600

Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29, — Нѣмецское Возрожденіе: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28, — Франпчзское Возрожденіе: 3-5, 23.

6.0

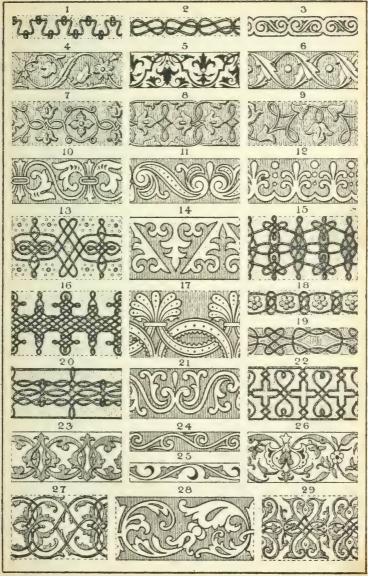
Renacimiento Alamán: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28, — Renacimiento Francés: 3-5, 23, Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29.

66.9

Renaissance: 10-12, 14, 17, 21, 28, — Französische Renaissance: 3-5, 23, — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 2, 6-9, 13, 15, 16, 18-20, 22, 27, 29,



Moderno. — Balcone scolpito. — Carlo Pulmet. Parigi. — Viale Malakoff.



27

Arabo: 24, 28, 30. — Greco: 1-10, 18, 16, 18, 20, 22. — Indiano: 26, 27. — Romano: Pompeiano: 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 28, 25, 29,

40.0

'Arabe: 24, 28, 30, — Gree: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22, — Indian': 26, 27, — Roman: Pomerokart, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29,

4

Arabic: 24, 28, 30. — Greek: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22. — Indou: 26, 27. — Romain: *Pompéian*, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 49, 21, 23, 25, 29,

da. 4

Arabe: 24, 28, 30. — Grego: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22. — Indiano: 21, 27. — Romano: *Pompeyano*, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29,

0,2

Драбекій: 24, 48, 50. — Греческій: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22. — Индусскій: 26, 27. — Римскій: (Номивйскій), 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29.

00

Arabe: 24, 28, 30. — Griega: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22. — India: 26, 27. — Romana: (Pompeyana), 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29.

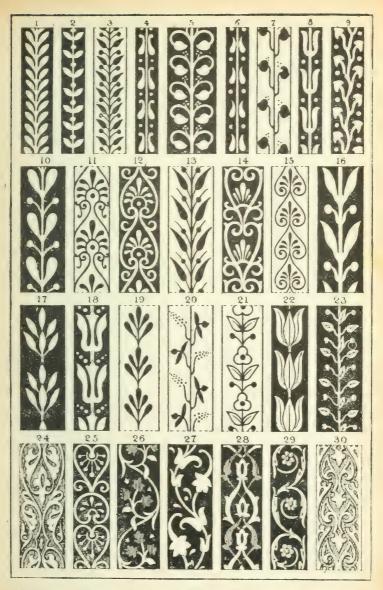
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Arabisch: 24, 28, 30. — Griechisch: 1-10, 13, 16, 18, 20, 22. — Indisch: 26, 27. — Römisch: *Pompejisch*), 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29.





Moderno. - Piastrelle.



28

Gotico: 10, 15, 16, 24, 25. — Medio Evo: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26. — Romanico: 1, 8, 9, 11, 18.

0,30

Gothique: 10, 15, 16: 24, 25. — Moyen-âge: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-28, 26. — Romane: 1, 8, 9, 11, 18.

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Gothic: 10, 15, 16, 24, 25, — Mediaeval: 2-7 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26, — Romanesque: 1, 3, 9, 11, 18,

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Edade Media: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26, — Gothico: 10, 15, 16, 24, 25, — Romanico: 1, 8: 9, 11, 18,

600

Готнскій: 10, 45, 16, 24, 25. — Романскій: 1, 8, 9, 11, 18. — Средніе Вѣка: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26.

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Edad Media: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26. — Gótica: 10, 15, 16, 24, 25. — Romanico: 1, 8, 9, 11, 18.

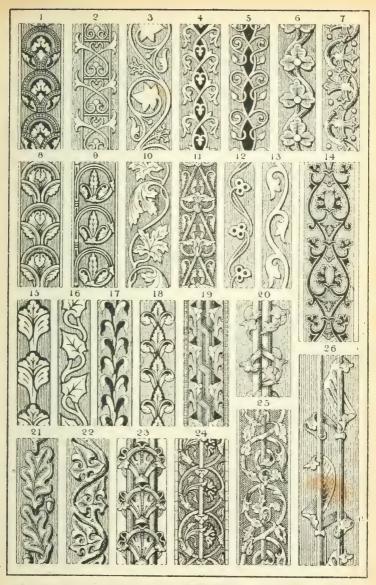
9,36

Gothisch: 10, 15, 16, 24, 25, — Mittelalter: 2-7, 12-14, 17, 19-23, 26, — Romanisch: 1, 8, 9, 11, 18.



Satiro e Angeli. — Finale Tipografico.

MADAME DE PAMPADOUR.



Rinascenza; Roma. Santa Maria Popolo, 1, 2, 5, 6; Venezia. Biblioteca S. Marco, manoscritto, 11, 11, 14, 16; Genova, Casa Andree Poria, 17, 18. — Rinascenza Francese; Castello di Fontaineblen, GOBELLIN, 3, 4, 7, 8, 15. — Rinascenza Tedesca; 13.

6 40

Renaissance: 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, — Renaissance Allemande: 15, — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 5, 6, 9-12, 14, 16-18.

A. 35

French Renaissance: 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, — German Renaissance: 13, — Italian Renaissance: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-12, 14, 16-18.

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Renascença Allemá: 13. — Renascença Franceza: 3: 4, 7, 8, 15. — Renascença Italiana: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-12, 14, 16-18.

0.3

Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-12, 14, 16-18. — Нѣмецкое Возрожденіе: 13. — Французское Возрожденіе: 3, 4, 7, 8, 15,

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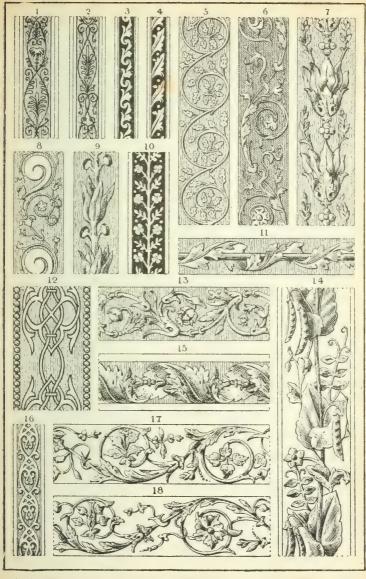
Renacimiento Alemán: 13. — Renacimiento Francés: 3, 4, 7, 8, 15. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-12, 14, 16-18,

0.36

Renaissance: 13. — Französische Renaissance: 3. 4. 7. 8. 15. — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 2, 5, 6, 9-12, 16-18.



Moresco. — Decorazione Murale.



A. GARNEHI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Arabo: 2. 4. — Bizantino; Venezia, S. Marco, 11. — Celtico: 7, 9. — Cinese: 8. — Giapponese: 28. — Greco: 1, 3, 5. — Medioevo: 13, Firenze, S. Miniato, pavimento, 1-21, 24, 25, 30. — Moderno: Roma, S. Paolo, retro, 26, 29. — Romanico: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.

40.0

Arabe: 2, 4. — Byzantin: 11. — Celtique: 7, 9. — Chinois: 8. — Grec: 1, 3, 5. — Japonais: 28. — Moderne: 26, 29. Moyen-âge: 13, 16-21, 24, 25, 30. — Romane: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.

200

Arabic: 2, 4. — Byzantine: 11. — Chinese: 8. — Greek: 1, 3, 5. — Keltic: 7, 9. — Japanese: 28. — Mediaeval: 13, 16-21, 24, 25, 30. — Modern: 26, 29. — Romanesque: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.

0.35

Arabe: 2, 4. — Byzantino: 11. — Celtico: 7, 9. — Chinez: 8. — Edade Media: 13, 16-21, 24, 25, 30. — Grego: 1, 3, 5. — Japonez: 28. — Moderno: 26, 29. — Romanico: 1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.

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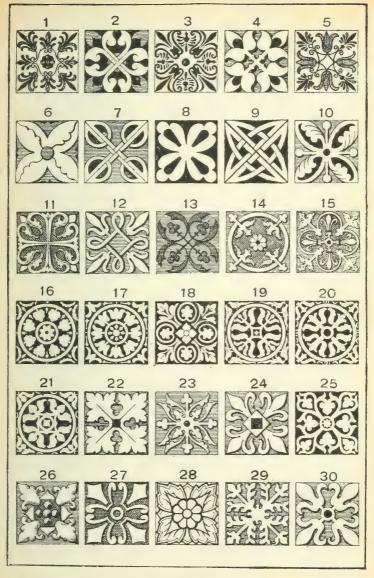
Арабскій: 2. 4. — Византійскій: 11. — Греческій: 1. 3. 5. — Кельтическій: 7. 9. — Китанскій: 8. — Новъйшій: 26, 29. — Романскій: 6. 10. 12. 14. 15. 22. 23. 27. — Средніе Въка: 13. 16-22, 24. 25. 30. — Японскій: 28.

200

Arabe: 2, 4. — Bizantina: 11. — China: 8. — Celtica: 7, 9. — Edad Media: 13, 16-21, 24, 25, 30. — Griega: 1, 3, 5. — Japonésa: 28. — Moderna: 26, 29. — Romanica: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.

66.4

Arabisch: 2, 4. — Byzantinisch: 11. — Chinesisch: 8 — Griechisch: 1, 3, 5, — Keltisch: 7-9, — Japanisch: 28, — Mittelalter: 13, 16-21, 24, 25, 30. — Modern: 26, 29. — Romanisch: 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27.



Moderno: Roma, S. Paolo, vetri, 7, 9; Albergo Bertolini, stipite di porta, 14. — Rinascenza: Bologna; Madonna di Galliera, 1, 3; Firenze. Porta degli Uffizi, 4; Mantova, Palazzo Ducale, 6; Napoli, S. Sererino, 8, 10; Pavia, Certosa, intarsi, 11, 13; Roma, S. Martino, 2; S. Andrea della Valle, 5; Venezia, S. Maria dell' Organo, 12.

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Moderne: 7, 9, 14. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-6, 8, 10-13, 15.

32.0

Italian Renaissance: 1-6, 8, 10-13, 15. Modern: 7, 9, 14.

6.0

Moderno: 7, 9, 14. — Renascença Italiana: 1-6, 8, 10-13, 15.

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Новѣйшій: 7. 9. 14. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-6, 8. 10-13. 15,

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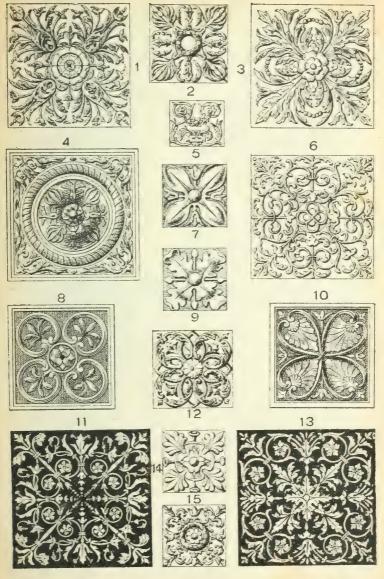
Moderna: 7, 9, 14. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-6, 8, 10-13, 15.

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Italienische Renaissance: 1-6, 8, 10-13, 15. — Modern: 7. 9, 14.



Misericordia di Stallo. — Aubazine (Correzze: XVIII Secolo.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Barocco: 15, Roma, S. Marcello, 1; Galleria Borghese, 2.— Rinascenza: Firenze, S. Lorenzo, porta, (Brunelleschi), 13; Parma, S. Giovanni, 16; Pisa, Duomo, coro, 4, 12; Perugia, S. Pietro, 9, Roma, Gesù, 6; S. Agostino, 7; S. Andrea della Valle, 11; Venezia, Frari, Ancona (Bellini), 5, 14; Miracoli, 17, 18; S. Marco, Porta di bronzo (Sansolvino), 8; Vicenza, Balcone, 10; Siena, S. Caterina, 3.

6.

Baroque: 1, 2, 15. — Renaissance Italienne: 3-14, 16-18.

66.4

Barocco: 1. 2, 15. — Italian Renaissance: 3-14, 16-18.

6.0

Baroco: 1. 2, 15. — Renascença Italiana: 3-14, 16-18.

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Варокко: 1. 2. 15. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 3-14, 16-18.

20

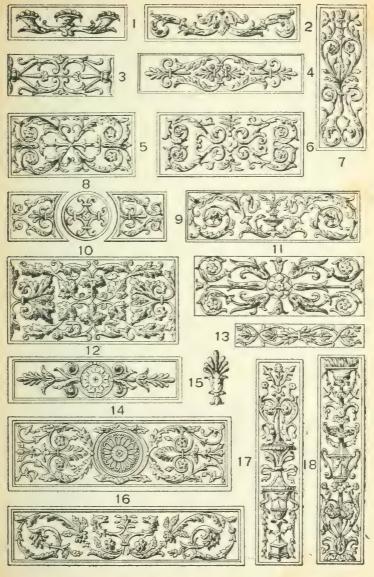
Barroca: 1, 2, 15. - Renacimiento Italiano: 3-14, 16-18.

236

Barockstil: 1, 2, 15. — Italienische Renaissance: 3-14, 16-18.



Urna. - Moderna.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornalo - Vademecum, 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Birenze

Barocco: Roma, S. Marcello, 4, 9. — Rinascenza: 1, 5, 6, 12, 21; Venezia, Miracoli, 22; Roma. S. Andrea della Valle, 2; S. M. dei Lucchesi, 10; S. Agostino, 13, 16; S. Ignazio, 14, 19; S. Martino, 15; S. M. del Popolo, 17; Verona, S. Maria dell'Organo, 3; Perugia, Cambio, 7; Padova, S. Giustino, 20; Siena, S. Caterina, maiolica, 11; Duomo, 18.

36.4

Baroque: 4, 9. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-3, 5-8, 10-22.

66.0

Barocco: 4. 9. — Italian Renaissance: 1-3, 5-8: 10-22.

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Baroco: 4, 9. — Renascença Italiana: 1-3, 5-8, 10-22.

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Варокко: 4, 9. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-3, 5-8, 10-22.

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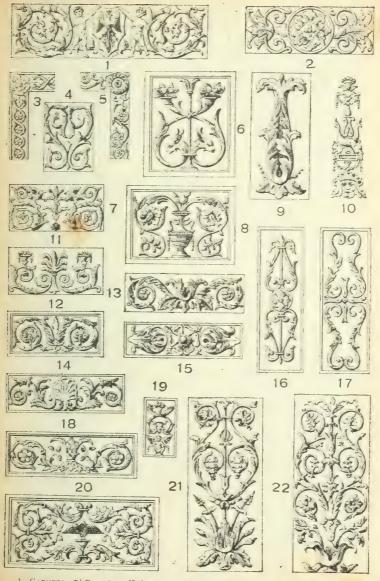
Barroca: 4, 9. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-3, 5-8. 10-22.

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Barockstil: 4. 9. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-3. 5-8. 10-22.



Aquila. — Ferro Battuto. XIX Secolo.



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Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

34

Medioevo: 10. — Persiano: 1.11. — Rinascenza: 4.6; Roma. S. Ignazio, 3; S. Andrea della Valle, 5; S. Maria del Popolo, Sansovino 8; Firenze, S. Lorenzo, porta, Brunelleschi 9, Rinascenza Francese: 2. — Russo: 7.

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Moyen-âge: 10. — Persan: 1, 11. — Renaissance Française: 2. — Renaissance Italienne: 3-6, 8, 9, — Russe: 7.

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French Renaissance: 2. — Italian Renaissance: 3-6, S. 9. — Mediaeval: 10. — Persian: 1, 11. — Russian: 7.

0.36

Edade Media: 10. — Persa: 1, 11. — Renascença Franceza: 2. — Renascença Italiana: 3-6, 9. — Russo: 7.

6.0

. Итальянское возрожденіе : 3-6, 8, 9. — Персидскій : 1, 11. — Русское : 7. — Французское Возрожденіе : 2. — Средніе Вѣка : 10.

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Edad Media: 10. — Persa: 1, 11. — Renacimiento Francés: 2. — Renacimiento Italiano: 3-6, 8, 9. — Rusa: 7.

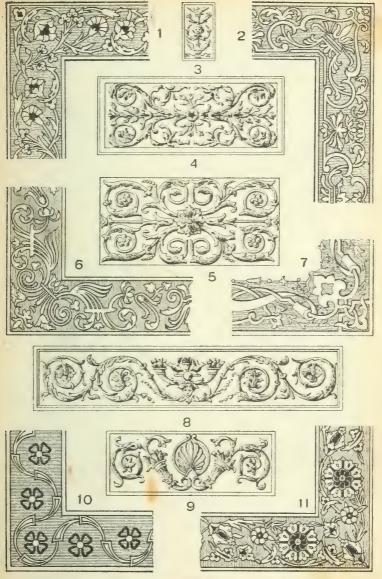
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Französische Renaissance: 2. — Italienische Renaissance: 3-6. 8, 9. — Mittelalter: 10. — Persisch: 1, 11. — Russisch: 7.



Delfino e Putto Pietrogrado, — Galleria dell'Eremitage. (2) Scultura attribuita a Raffaello.

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Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Arabo: 8. — Celtico: (Anglo Sassone) Bibl: Naz. di Parigi e Roma, (manoscritti miniati . 2, 3, 9. — Rinascenza: 1, 6, 10, 12, 13; Roma, S. Pietro, 14. — Rococò: Gobelin, 4. — Russo: 5, 7, 11, 15, 16.

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Arabe: 8. — Celtique: 2, 3, 9. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 6 10, 12-14. — Roccoò: 4. — Russe: 5, 11, 15, 16.

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Arabic: S. — Italian Renaissance: 1, 6, 10, 12-14. — Keltic: 2, 3, 9. — Rococò: 4. — Russian: 5, 7, 11, 15, 16.

0,26

Arabe: 8 — Celtico: 2, 3, 9, — Renascença Italiana: 1, 6, 10, 12-14. — Rococò: 4. — Russo: 5, 7, 11, 15, 16.

0.35

Арабскій: 8. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1, 6, 10, 12-14, — Кельтическій: 2, 3, 9, — Рококо: 4, — Русское: 5, 7, 11, 15, 16,

6.3

Arabe: 8. — Celtica: 2, 3, 9, — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 6, 10, 12-14. — Rococò: 4. — Rusa: 5, 7, 11, 15, 16.

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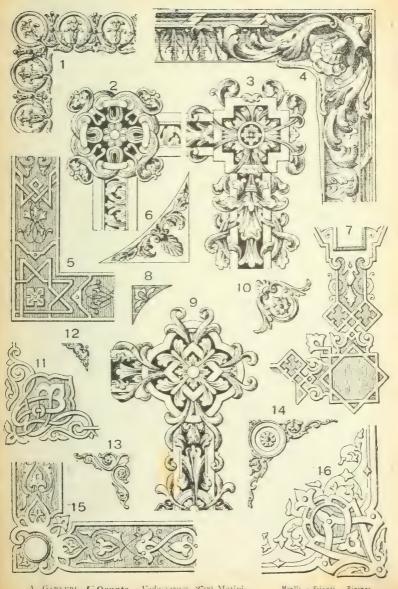
Arabisch; S. — Italienische Renaissance; 1, 6, 10, 12-14. — Keltisch; 2, 3, 9. — Rokoko; 4. — Russisch; 5, 7, 11, 15, 16.



Anfora Egiziana



Anfora Etrusca



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Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

36

Rinascenza: 8, 9, 11-13; Firenze, S. Croce, 7; Perugia, S. Pietro, 2; Venezia, Porta di bronzo, Sansovino: 4, 8. — Rocosò: 3. — Russo: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

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Renaissance Italienne: 2, 4, 7-9, 11-13, — Rococò: 3 — Russe: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

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Italian Renaissance: 2, 4, 7-9, 11-13, — Rococò: 3, — Russian: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

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Renascença Italiana: 2, 4, 7-9, 11-13. — Rococo: 3. — Russo: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

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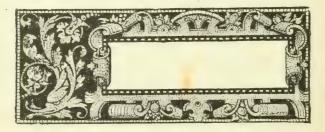
Итальянское Бозрожденіе: 2. 4. 7-9, 11-13. — Рококо: 3. — Русское: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

6

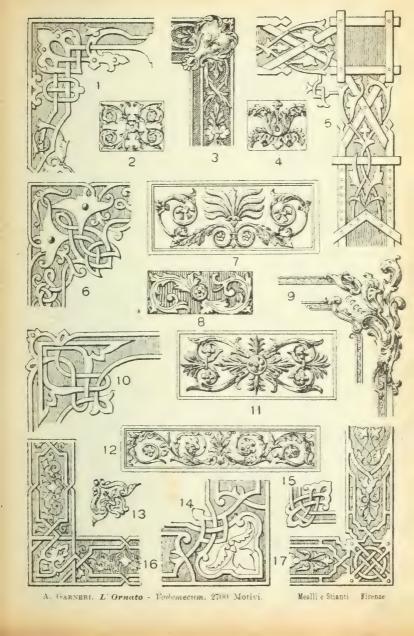
Renacimiento Italiano: 2, 4, 7-9, 11-13. — Rococò: 3. – Rusa: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.

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Italienische Renaissance; 2, 4, 7-9, 11-13. — Rokoko: 3. - Russisch: 1, 5, 6, 10, 14-17.



Cartello per Pubblicità. — Inglese. Moderno.



Barocco: Roma, S. M. Maggiore, 3; S. Marcello, 4; Aracoeli, 5. – Medioevo: 8. — Rinascenza: Firenze, S. Croce, 15; Roma, Aracoeli, 13; Vaticano, Stanze di Eliodoro e di Costantino, porte, 14, 16. — Roccoò: 12. — Russo: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11.

83

Baroque: 3-5. — Moyen-âge: 8. — Renaissance Italienne: 13-16. — Roccoò: 12. — Russe: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11.

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Barocco; 3-5. — Italian Renaissance: 13-16. — Mediaeval: 3. — Roccob: 12. — Russian: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11,

do 3

Baroco: 3-5. — Edade Media: S. — Renascença Italiana: 13-16. — Rococo: 12. — Russo: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11.

6.0

Варокко: 3-5. — Птальянское Возрожденіе: 13-16. — Рококо: 12. — Русское: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11. — Средніе Вѣка́: 8.

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Barroca; 3-5. — Edad Media; S. — Renacimiento Italiano; 13-16. — Rococò; 12. — Rusa; 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11.

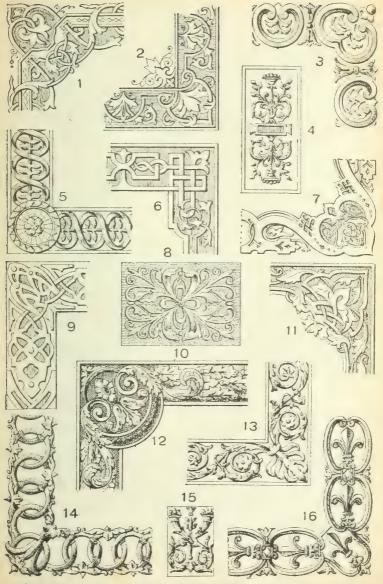
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Barokstil: 3-5. — Mittelalter: 8. – Italienische Renaissance: 13-16. — Rokokò: 12. — Russisch: 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11.





Moderno - Piastrelle.



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Arabo: intaglio, 5. — Celtico: Angussier, Cimitero, pittura, 11. — Gotico: Parigi, S. Benedetto, rosone, 8. — Greco: Vasi, pitture, 1, 3, 4, 6. — Rinascenza: Siena, S. Caterina, maioliche, 7, 10; Venezia, S. Giovanni e Paolo, intarsio, 12. — Romanico: Laon, Cattedrale, pittura, 9.

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Arabe: 5. — Celtique: 11. — Gothique: 8. — Grec: 1, 3, 4, 6. — Renaissance Italienne: 7, 10, 12. — Romane: 9.

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Arabic: 5. — Gothic: S. — Greek: 1, 3, 4, 6. — Italian Renaissance: 7, 10, 12. — Keltic: 11. — Romanesque: 9.

A. 25

Arabe: 5. — Celtico: 11. — Gothico: 8. — Grego: 1, 3. 4, 6. — Renascença Italiana: 7, 10, 12. — Romanico: 9.

66.A

Арабскій: 5. — Готпекій: 8. — Греческій: 1, 3, 4, 6. — Итальянское возрожденіе: 7, 10, 12. — Кельтическій: 11. — Романскій: 9.

16.4

Arabe: 5. - Celtica: 11. — Gótica: 8. — Griega: 1, 3, 4, 6. — Renacimiento Italiano: 7, 10, 12. — Romanica: 9.

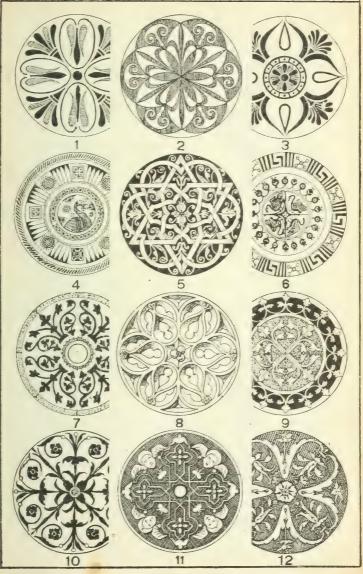
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Arabisch: 5. — Italienische Renaissance: 7, 10. 12. — Gothisch: 8. — Griechisch: 1. 2, 4, 6. — Keltisch: 11. — Romanisch 9.



Canc. - Dal bassorilievo in terracotta.

ULISSE IN TRACA.



Arabo: 2, 24, 34. — Assiro: 1. — Bizantino: 3-5; 19-21, 25; S. Marco, Venezia. — Celtico: 26, 32. — Chinese: 29, 30. — Giapponese: 27. — Gotico: 7-9, 35. — Persiano: 6, 28. — Precolombiano: 23. — Rinascenza: 31, 36, 38-40. — Romanico: 11, 14, 16-18, 33, 37. — Romano: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22.

6.0

Arabe: 2, 24, 34. Assyrien: 1. - Byzantin: 3-5, 19-21, 25. - Celtique: 26, 32. - Chinois: 29, 30. - Gothique: 7-9, 35. - Japonais: 27. - Persan: 6, 28. - Precolombien: 23. - Renaissance: 31, 36, 38-40. - Romain: 40, 44, 45, 45, 22. - Romane: 42, 44, 16-18, 33, 37.

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Arabic: 2, 24, 34, — Assyrian: 1, — Byzantine: 3-5, 19-21, 25, — Chinese: 29, 30, — Gothic: 7-9, 35, — Italian Renaissance: 31, 36, 38-40, — Japanese: 27, — Keltic: 26, 32, — Persian: 6, 28, — Precolombian: 23, — Roman: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22, — Romanesque: 12, 14, 16, 18, 33, 37.

do a

Arabe: 2, 24, 34, — Assyrio: 1, — Byzantino: 3-5, 19-21, 25, — Celtico: 26, 32, — Chinez: 29, 30, — Gothico: 7-9, 35, — Japonez: 27, — Persa: 6-28, — Precolombiano: 23, — Renascença Italiana: 31, 36, 38-40, — Romanico: 12, 14, 16-18, 33, 37, — Romano: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22.

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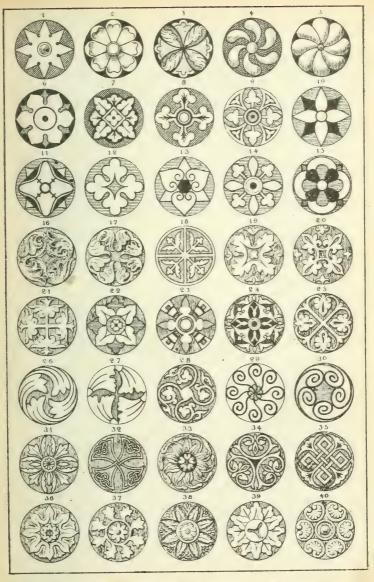
Арабскій: 2, 24, 34. — Асспрійскій: 1. — Византійскій: 3-5, 19-21. 25. — Готискій: 7-9, 35. — Древній: 23. — Предколчмбійскаго: 23. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 31, 36, 38-40. — Келътическій: 26, 32. — Китанскій: 29, 30. — Персидскій: 6, 28. — Римскій: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22. — Романскій: 12, 14, 16, 18, 33, 37. — Японскій: 27.

P. 3)

Arabe: 2, 24, 34. — Asiria: 1. — Bizantina: 3-5, 19-21, 25. — Celtica: 26, 32. — China: 29, 30. — Gótico: 7-9, 35. — Japonese: 27. — Persa: 6, 28. — Precolombiana: 23. — Renacimiente Italiano: 31, 36, 38-40. — Romanica: 12, 14, 16-18, 33, 37. — Romana: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22.

6.0

Arabisch: 2, 24, 34. — Assyrisch: 1. — Byzantinisch: 3-5, 19-21, 25. — Chinesisch: 29, 30. — Gothisch: 7-9, 35. — Italienische Renaissance: 31, 36, 38-40. — Japanisch: 27. — Keltisch: 26, 32. — Persisch: 6, 28. — Prekolumbianer: 23 — Romanisch: 12, 14, 16-18, 33, 37. — Römisch: 10, 11, 13, 15, 22.



Rinascenza: Parma, Battistero. Rosette della porta (intaglio), 1-15.

6.0

Renaissance Italienne: Rosaces, 1-15.

6.4

Italian Renaissance: Rosette, 1-15.

600

Renascença Italiana: Rosaceas, 1-15.

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Итальянское возрожденіе: Розтка, 1-15,

6.

Renacimiento Italiano: Rosetones, 1-15.

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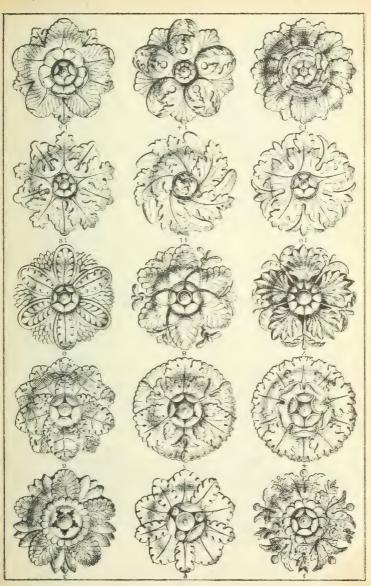
Italienische Renaissance: Rosette, 1-15.



Fiaschetto Moderno



Medusa. - Patera Romana. - Napoli, Museo Nazionale.



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Arabo: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Assiro: 10. — Celtico: 16. — Rinascenza: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Romanico: 7.

600

Arabe: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Assyrien: 10. — Celtique: 16. — Renaissance Italienne: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Romane: 7.

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Arabie: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Assyrian: 10. — Italian Renaissance: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Keltic: 16. — Romanesque: 7.

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Arabe: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Assyrio: 10. — Celtico: 16. — Renascença: Italiana: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Romanico: 7.

30.0

Арабскій: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Ассирійскій: 10. — ІІтальянское Возрожденіе: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Кельтическій: 16. — Романскій: 7.

do .0

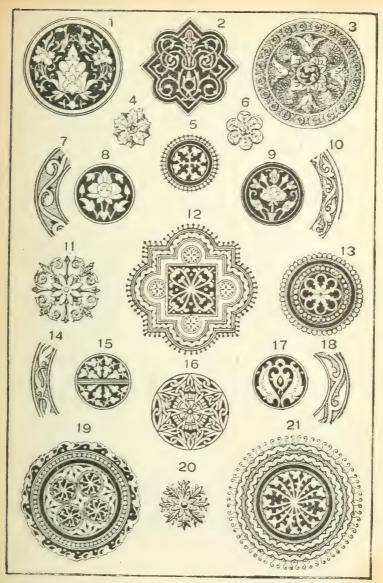
Arabe: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Asiria: 10. — Cèltica: 16. — Renacimiento Italiano: 3-6, 11-13, 15, 20, 21. — Romanica: 7.

do.

Arabisch: 1, 2, 8, 9, 14, 17-19. — Assyrisch: 10. — Italienischè Renaissance: 3 6, 11-13, 15, 2 9, 21. — Keltisch: 16. — Romanisch: 7.



Frontone Tipografico. — Moderno. R. Carniel.



Celtico: 7. - Medioevo: 10. - Rinascenza: Milano, Biblioteca Nazionale, manoscritto miniato, 1-4; Siena, Cattedrale, intarsio, 12, 16. - Rocco: oreficeria, 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19. - Russo: manoscritti, 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21.

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Celtique: 7. - Moyen-âge: 10. - Renaissance Italienne: 1-4, 12, 16, - Royacê: 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19, - Russe: 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21,

B. 25

Italian Renaissance; 1-4, 12, 16. — Keltic; 7. — Mediaeval; 10. — Rococó; 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19. — Russian; 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21.

0.00

Celtico; 7. Edade Media; 10. - Renascença Italiana; 1-4, 12, 16. - Rococo; 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19. - Russo; 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21.

do

Итальянское Возржденіе: 1-4, 12, 16, — Кельтическій: 7, — Рококо: 9, 11, 13-15, 17, 19, — Русское: 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21, — Средніе въка: 10,

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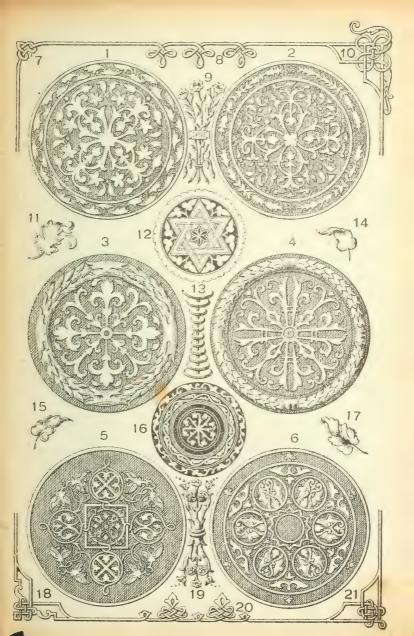
Celtica: 7. — Edad Media: 10. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-4. 12. 16. — Roccob: 9. 11. 13-15. 17, 19. — Rusa: 5, 6, 8, 48, 20, 21.

0.00

Italianische Ronaissance: 1-4, 42, 46. – Keltisch: 7. – Mittelalter: 10. – Rokoko: 9, 41, 43-45, 47, 49. – Russisch: 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 21.



Russo. — Manoscritto. Secolo XIV.



Arabo: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Bizantino: Assisi, S. Francesco, 3, 4. — Moderno: 14, 15. — Rinascenza: Savona, Duomo, 5, 6; Verona, S. Maria dell' Organo, intarsio, 9; Firenze, Biblioteca Laurenziana, intaglio, 16, 19. — Rinascenza Francese: Parigi, Louvre, 8. — Rinascenza Tedesca: 10, 13, (Rubens) 11. — Romanico: 7, 12.

86.0

Arabe: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Byzantin: 3, 4, — Moderne: 14, 15. — Renaissance: 8, Renaissance Allemande: 10, 11, 13. — Renaissance Italienne: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Romane: 7, 12.

8.0

Arabic: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Byzantine: 3, 4. — French Renaissance: 8. — German Renaissance: 10, 11, 13. — Italian Renaissance: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Modern: 14, 15. — Romanesque: 7, 12.

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Arabe: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Byzantino: 3, 4. — Moderno: 14, 15. — Renascença Alléma: 10, 11, 13. — Renascença Franceza: 8. — Renascença Italiana: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Romanico: 7, 12.

8.0

Арабскій: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Византійскій: 3, 4. — Итальяйское Возрожденіе: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Новѣйшій: 14, 15. — Нвмецкое Возрожденіе: 10, 11, 13. — Романскій: 7, 12. — Франпузское Возрожденіе: 8.

86.0

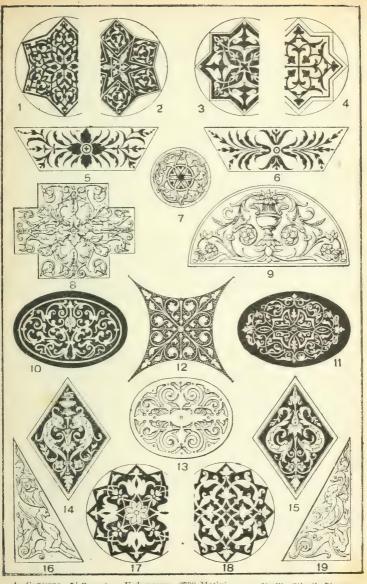
Arabe: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Bizantina: 3, 4. — Moderna: 14, 15. — Renacimiento Alemán: 10, 11, 13. — Renacimiento Francés: 8. — Renacimiento Italiano: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Romanica: 7, 12.

6

Arabisch: 1, 2, 17, 18. — Bizantinisch: 3, 4, — Deutsche Renaissance: 10, 11, 13. — Französische Renaissance: 8. — Italienische Renaissance: 5, 6, 9, 16, 19. — Modern: 14, 15. — Romanisch: 7, 12.



Nodo



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Barocco: 17, 25. Roma, S. Marcello, 2, 9. — Bizantino: 13, — Moderno: 19. — Rinascenza: 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24; Roma, SS. Apostoli, 1, S. Eustachio, 5; Bologna, Madonna di Galliera, 4; Padova, S, Antonio, 21; Venezia, Miracoli, soffitto, 15, — Roccco: 10.

6.0

Baroque: 2, 9, 17, 25. — Byzantin: 13. — Modern: 19. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 3-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, — Rococo: 10,

6.0

Barocco: 2, 9, 17, 25. — Byzantine: 13. — Italian Renaissance: 1, 3-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24. — Modern: 19. — Rocco: 10.

0.00

Baroco: 2, 9, 17, 25, — Byzantino: 13, — Moderno: 19, — Renascença Italiana: 1, 3-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, — Rococo: 10,

6.0

Варокко: 2, 9, 17, 25. — Византійскій: 13. — Птальянское Возрожденіе: 1, 3-8, 41, 42, 44-46, 48, 20, 24 28, 24. — Повъйшій: 19. — Рококо: 10.

5.9

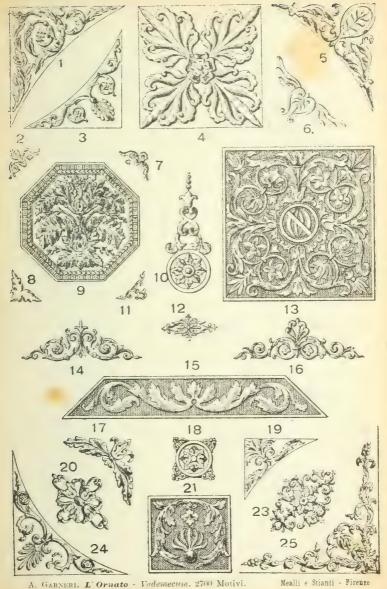
Barroca: 2, 9, 17, 25. — Bizantina: 13. — Moderna: 19. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 3-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24. — Rococo: 10.

B. 35

Barockstil: 2, 9, 17, 25. — Byzantinisch: 13. — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 3-8, 11, 12, 14-16, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24. — Modern: 19, Rokokò: 10.



Finale Moderno,



GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Anglo-Sassone: 2. — Arabo: 5. — Barocco: Roma, S. Marcello. 1. 3, 22; Galleria Borghese, 18; oreficeria, 7, 14, 15. — Medioevo: 4. — Moderno: 19, 21. — Rinascenza: 9, 10, 13, 16, 20; Roma, S. Lorenzo in Demaso, 6, 12; S. Eustachio, 8; Gesù, 17. — Roccod: 11.

0.00

Arabe: 5. — Baroque: 1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22. — Moderne: 19, 21. — Moyen-âge: 2, 4. — Renaissance Italieune: 6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20. — Roccob: 11.

48.0

Arabic: 5. — Barocco: 1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22, — Italian Renaissance: 6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, — Mediaeval: 2, 4, — Modern: 19, 21, — Roccoò: 11.

6.0

Arabe: 5. — Barroco: 1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22, — Edade Media: 2, 4, — Moderno: 19, 21, — Renascença Italiana: 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, — Rococò: 11.

do.a

Арабекій: 5. — Варокко: 1. В, 7. 14, 15, 18, 22. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 6, 8-10, 12. 13. 16. 17. 20. — Новъйшій: 19. 21. — Рококо: 11. — Средніе Въка: 2, 4.

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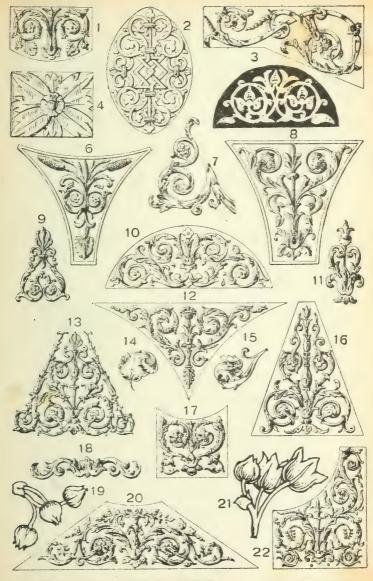
Arabe: 5. — Barroca: 1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22, — Edad-Media: 2, 4, — Moderna: 19, 21, — Renacimiento Italiano: 6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20, — Roccoò: 11.

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Arabisch: 5. — Barockstil: 1, 3, 7, 14, 15, 18, 22. — Italienische Renaissance: 6, 8-10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 20. — Mittelalter: 2, 4, — Modern: 19, 21, — Rokoko: 11.



Angelo e Ghirlanda. Ghiberti



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademerum. 2700 Motivi.

Barocco; 12, 14, 20; Roma, Galleria Borghese, 17; S. Marcello, 24,
— Rinascenza; 3, 10, 43, 45, 22, 23; Roma, S. Marcello, 1; S. Enstachio, 2; S. Antonino, 16; S. Lorenzo in Damaso, 18; S. Maria del Popolo, 19, 21.

0.00

Baroque: 12, 14, 17, 20, 24, — Renaissance Italienne: 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23.

60

Barocco: 12, 14, 17, 20, 24, — Italian Renaissance: 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23,

0.00

Baroco: 12, 14, 17, 20, 24. — Renaseença Italiana: 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23.

40

Варокко : 12, 14, 17, 20, 24. — Птальянское Возрожденіе : 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23. *

do .

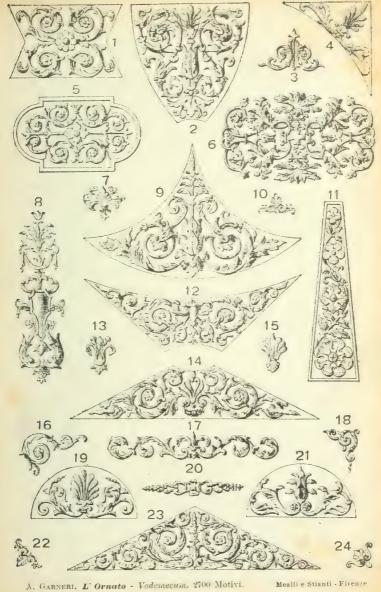
Barroca: 12, 14, 17, 20, 24. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23

do 9

Barockstil: 12, 14, 17, 29, 24, — Italienische Renaissance: 1-11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-23.



Bocchetta a Cartoccio in Ferrò-Battuto. Rinascenza.



Barocco: 10. — Rinascenza: 4. 5, 9, 16; Milano, Biblioteca Brera, Antiphonario della Certosa di Pavia, 18, Roma, S. Eustachio, 1, 8; S. Lorenzo in Damaso, 3, 6; S. Antonino, 7; Maddalena, 13; Pace, 14; S. Marcello, 17; Perugia, S. Pietro, 2; Venezia, Miracoli, 15. — Rocccò; 11, 12.

60

Baroque: 10. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-9, 13-18. — Rococò: 11, 12.

16.0

Barocco: 10. — Italian Renaissance: 1-9, 13-18. — Rococo: 11, 12.

6

Baroco: 10. — Renascença Italiana: 1-9, 13-18. — Rococo: 11, 12.

46.0

Варокко: 10. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-9, 13-18. — Рококо: 11-12.

23

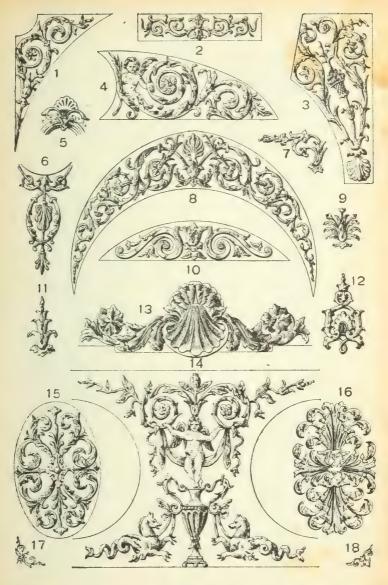
Barroca: 10. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-9, 13-18. — Rococò: 11, 12.

6

Barockstil; 10. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-9, 13-18. — Rokoko: 11, 12.



Composizioni per Vasi di Enea Vico. Secolo XV.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Celtico: 6. — Gotico: 7. — Moresco: 2. 5. — Moderno: Inidazione inglese, rilegature Goller: 12. 13. — Rinascenza: 8. 9. 17. 18: Firenze. Palazzo Vecchio. tersia. Benedetto da Maiano 10: Venezia. S. Giovanni e Paolo, sepolero Diedo, intersio, 11. 16: 8. Zaccaria. sepolero Canale, intersio, 19. 20. 22. 23: disegno di Andrea Guadagnino da Venezia. 21. — Rinascenza Francese: 3. 4. 14. 15. — Rinascenza Tedesca: 1. — Romano: Pompeiono 24. 25.

80.2

Celtique: 6. — Gothique: 7. — Mauresque: 2, 5. — Moderne: 12, 13. — Renaissance: 3, 4, 14, 15. — Renaissance Allemande: 1. — Renaissance Italienne: 8-11, 16-23. — Romain: (Pompéien 24, 25.

6.0

French Renaissance: 3, 4, 14, 15, — German Renaissance: 1, — Gothic: 7, — Italian Renaissance: 8-11, 16-23, — Keltic: 6, — Modern: 12, 13, — Moorish: 2, 5, — Roman: Pompeian: 24, 25.

60

Celtico: 6. — Gothico: 7. — Moderno: 12, 13. — Mourisco: 2, 5. — Renascença Allemá: 1. — Renascença Franceza: 3, 4, 14, 15, 21. Renascença Italiana: 8-11, 16-23. — Romano: *Pompeyano*) 24, 25.

B. 32

Готискій: 7.— Итальянское Возрожденіе: 8-41, 16-23.— Кельтическій: 6.— Мавританка: 2. 5.— Модериъ: 12, 13.— Иѣмецкое Возрожденіе: 1.— Римскій: «Помысйскій» 24, 25.—Французское Возрожденіе: 3, 4, 14, 5,

40.0

Céltica: 6. — Góthica: 7. — Morisca: 2, 5. — Moderna: 12, 13, — Renacimiento Alemán: 1. — Renacimiento Francés: 3, 4, 14, 15, — Renacimiento Italiano: 8-11, 16-23, — Romana: Pompegana) 24, 25.

P. 35

Renaissance: 1. -- Französische Renaissance: 3. 4. 14, 15. -- Gothisch: 7. -- Italienische Renaissance: 8-11, 16-23. -- Keltisch: 6. Mohrisch: 2. 5. -- Modern: 12, 13. -- Römisch: (Pompejisch) 24, 25.



49

Barocco: 3, 4; Palermo, Compagnia S. Lorenzo, stucchi, (Serpotta), 7, 10. — Gotico: 8. — Rinascenza: 5, 9; (Sansovino) 6, 11, 15; Firenze, Battistero, porta, (Ghiberti: 12, 13, 14; Pavia, Certosa, Monumento a Galeazzo Visconti, 1. — Romano: Museo Lateranense, 2.

-

Baroque: 3, 4, 7, 10. — Gothique: 8. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15. — Romain: 2.

2/3

Barocco: 3, 4, 7, 10. — Gothic: 8. — Italian Renaissance: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11-15. — Roman: 2.

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Baroco: 3, 4, 7, 10, — Gothico: 8, — Renascença Italiana: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11-15, — Romano: 2.

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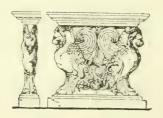
Варокко: 3, 4, 7, 10. — Готнекій: 8. — Итальянское Везрожденіе: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11-15. — Римскій: 2.

4

Barroca: 3, 4, 7, 10. — Gótica: 8. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11-15. — Romana: 2.

6.4

Barockstil: 3, 4, 7, 10, — Gothisch: 8. — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11-15. — Römisch: 2.



Tavolo di Marmo. Pompei, — Casa di Cornelio Rufus, — Atrio.



Medioevo; 7. — Moresco: 1, 10. — Rinascenza: Monselice, Casa Grifalconi. graffito. 2-4; fregio di Giovanni d'Ostans da Venezia, 1567, 9; bordura per tappezzeria di Andrea Guadagnino da Venezia, 1536, 11; Bologna, S. Petronio, Cappella Matrezzi, fra Raffaello da Brescia. 5. — Rinascenza Francese; 6; Parigi, Opera, foyer, 8.

6.0

Moresque: 1, 10. — Moyen-âge: 7. — Renaissance: 6, 8, — Renaissance Italienne: 2-5, 9, 11.

0,00

French Renaissance: 6, 8, — Italian Renaissance: 2-5, 9, 11, — Mediaeval: 7, — Moorish: 1, 10.

0,00

Edade Media: 7. — Mourisco: 1, 10. — Renascença Franceza: 6. 8. — Renascença Italiana: 2-5, 9, 11.

80.0

Итальянское Воерожденіе: 2-5, 9, 11. — Мавританскій: 1, 10, — Средніе Вѣка: 7. — Франнузское Возрожденіе: 6, 8,

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Edad Media: 7. — Morisca: 1, 10. — Renacimiento Francés: 6. 8. — Renacimiento Italián: 2-5, 9, 11.

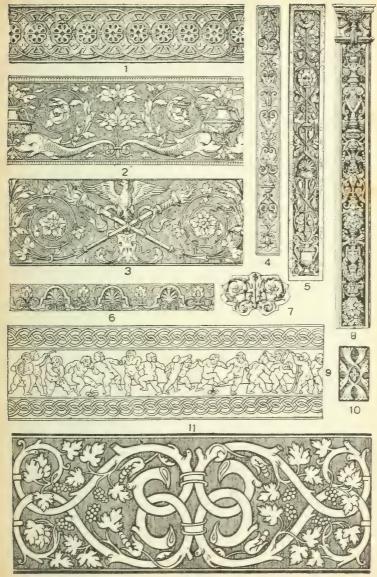
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Französische Renaissance: 6, 8, — Italienische Renaissance: 2-5, 9, 11, — Mohrisch: 1, 10, — Mittelalter: 7.





Roma. - Musco Lateranense.



A. GARNERI. L' Ginato - Vademeium, 2700 Motivi.

Barocco: 7. 12. — Giapponese: Kirin, 13. — Rinascenza: 4, 5, 10, 14; Perugia, Cambio, intagli, (Domenico del Tasso e Antonio di Mercatello) 1, 2; Pisa, Camposanto, bassorilievo, 11; Genova, S. Lorenzo, intaglio, 15; Roma, Loggie Vaticane, pitture, (Raffaello) 8, 9; S, Pietro in Vincoli, bassorilievo, (Michelangelo) 2; Verona, S. Anastasia, Cappella del Crocifiisso, bassorilievo, 6.

200

Baroque: 7, 12. — Japonais: 13. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-6. 8-11, 14, 15.

4.3

Barocco: 7, 12. — Japanese: 13. — Italian Renaissance: 1-6. 8-11, 14, 15.

6

Baroco: 7, 12. — Japonez: 13. — Renascença Italiana: 1-6, 8-11, 14, 15.

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Ворокко: 7-12. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-6, 8-11, 14, 15, — Японскій: 13.

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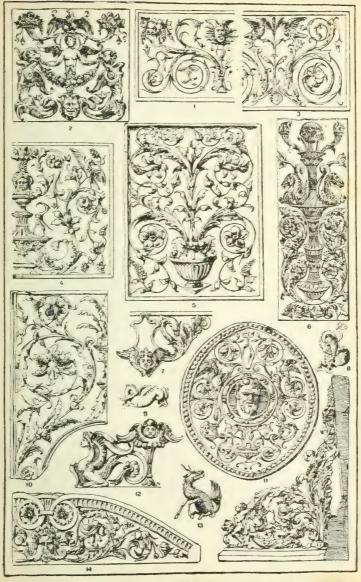
Barroca: 7, 12. — Japonésa: 13. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-6, 8-11, 14, 15.

6

Barockstil: 7, 12. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-6, 8-11, 14, 15. — Japanisch: 12.



Antico tessuto Giapponese.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vedemecum. 2700 Motivi. Mea'li e Stianti - Firenze

Moderno: 1-3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. — Rinascenza; 12; Venezia, S. Zaccaria, sepolero Canale, tarsie, 7, 9, 15, 21, 22; SS. Giovanni e Paolo, sepolero Diedo, tarsie, 8, 18-20. — Rinascenza Inglese: (Stile Elisabetta) 5, 6. — Svedese; (manoscritto) 4.

0.35

Moderne, 1-3; 10, 11, 13-14, 16, 17. — Renaissance Anglaise: 5-6. — Renaissance Italienne: 7-9, 12, 15, 18-22. — Suédis: 4.

6.0

Italian Renaissance: 7-9, 12, 15, 18-22. — Modern: 1 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. — Renaissance: 5-6. — Swedish: 4.

0.00

Moderno: 1-3, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 47. — Renascença Ingleza: 5-6, — Renascença Italiana: 7-9, 42, 45, 48-22, — Suecio: 4.

200

Англіїское Возрожденіе: 5-6. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 7-9. 12. 15. 18-20. — Новъйшій: 1-8, 10. 11, 13, 14. 16, 17. — Шведскій: 1.

0.00

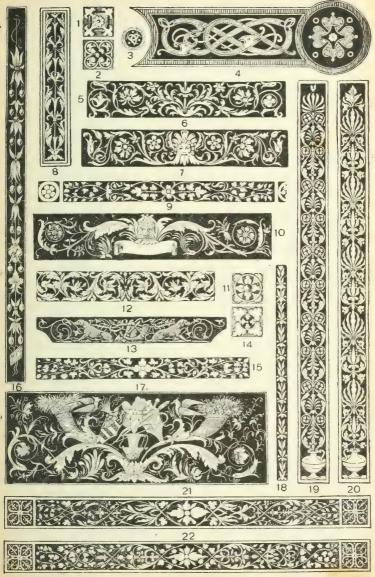
Moderna: 1-3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. — Renacimiento Inglés: 5-6. — Renacimiento Italiano: 7-9, 12, 15, 18-22. — Suecia: 4.

6.0

Englische Renaissance: 5-6. — Italienische Renaissance: 7-9, 12, 15, 18-22. — Modern: 1-3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17. — Schwedisch: 4.



Teschio.



Chinese: 14, 18, 20 — Moderno: (tipografici) 9, 16, 17. — Moresco: 10. Rinascenza: 4; Milano, S. Eustorgio, Cappella dei Portinari, 8; Urbino, Palazzo Ducale, porta, 19; Londra, Museo Campbell, tavolo intarsiato, 13. — Rinascenza Francese: 5; Parigi, Claudio Mellan, 1, 2, 6, 21; Jean de Tournes, 11, 23; Museo Scuola di Belle Arti, Casa Tarpane, 22; Anet, Castello, 3; Fontainebleau, Castello, 7, 15.

230

Chinois: 14, 18, 20. — Moderne; 9, 16, 17. — Moresque: 10. — Renaissance: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 15, 21-28. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 8, 13, 19.

V 17.

Cinese: 14, 18, 20. — Modern: 9, 16, 17. — Moorish: 10. — French Renaissance: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 15, 21-23. — Italian Renaissance: 4, 8, 13, 19.

200

Chinez: 14, 18, 20. — Mederno: 9, 16, 17. — Mourisco: 10. — Renascença Franceza: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 21-23. — Renascença Italiana: 4, 8, 13, 19.

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Итальянское Возрожденіе: 4, 8, 13, 19.— Китанскії: 14, 18, 20.— Мавританка: 10.— Новъйшій: 9, 16, 17.— Франизуское Возрожденіе: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 15, 21-23.

200

China: 14, 18, 20 — Moderna: 9, 16, 17. — Morisca: 10. — Renacimiento Francés: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 15, 21-23. — Renacimiento Italiano: 4, 8, 13, 19.

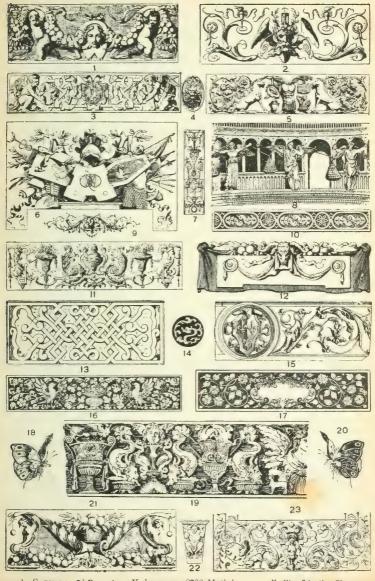
Chinesisch: 14, 18, 20. — Französische Renaissance: 1-3, 5-7, 11, 12, 15, 21-23. — Italienische Renaissance: 4, 8, 13, 19. — Medern: 9, 16, 17. — Mohrisch: 10.



Payone Naturale.



Rinascenza. — Intaglio.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Firense

Medioevo: Ravenna, S. Vitale, stacco, 1; Bergamo, S. M. Maggiore, porta meridionale, 8. — Moderno: 14, 18, 22. — Rinascenza: 9, 12, 23; Londra, Museo Campbell, dossale, 2, 16, 25; Bergamo, S. M. Maggiore, stalli, 3, 4, 11, 17; Feltre, Casa Zanetelli, soffitto, 5, 10, 19, 21; Palermo, S. Cita, intagli, (Gagini 6, 20; Venezia, Miracoli, volta, 7, balaustrata, 24; Perugia, S. Pietro, stalli, (Stefano da Bergamo) 13.

6

Moderne: 14, 18, 22. — Moyen-âge: 1, 8. — Renaissance Italienne: 2-7, 9-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25.

6.0

Italian Renaissance: 2-7, 9-3, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25, — Mediaeval: 1, 8, — Modern: 14, 48, 22,

0.35

Edade Media: 1, 8. — Moderno: 14, 18, 22. — Renascença Italiana: 2-7, 9-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25.

60

Итальянское возрожденіе: 2-7, 9-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25. — Новъйшій: 14, 18, 22. — Средніе Въка: 1, 8.

6.0

Edad Media: 1, 8. — Moderna: 14, 18, 22. — Renacimiento Italiano: 2-7, 9-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25.

6.0

Italienische Renaissance: 2-7, 9-13, 15-17, 19-21, 23-25. — Mittelalter: 1, 8. — Modern: 14, 18, 22.



Egiziano. — Ripulitura di Urna.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum, 2700 Motivi.

Barocco: 11; lettere del XVII secolo, 6, 7. — Medioevo: 13. — Moderno: Disegno di Triqueti, 4; disegni del XVIII secolo. 5, 12. — Rinascenza: 3; Lilla, Museo Vicar, disegni di Giacomo Francia, 1, 2; Roma, Vaticano, Logge di Raffaello, 14, 15. — Romano: Roma, Museo Lateranense, frammenti del Foro Traiano, 8-10.

60

Baroque: 6, 7, 11. — Modern: 4, 5, 12. — Moyen-âge: 13. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-3. 14. 15. — Romain: 8-10.

60

Barocco: 6, 7, 11. — Italian Renaissance: 1·3, 14, 15. — Mediaeval: 13. — Modern: 4, 5, 12. — Roman: 8-10.

6.4

Baroco: 6, 7, 11. — Edad Media: 13. — Moderno: 4, 5, 12. — Renascença Italiana: 1-3, 14, 15. — Romano: 8-10.

6.4

Варокко: 6, 7, 11. — Итальянское Бозрожденіе: 1-3, 14, 15, — Новъйшій: 4, 5, 12. — Римскій: 8-10. — Средніе Въка: 13.

6.3

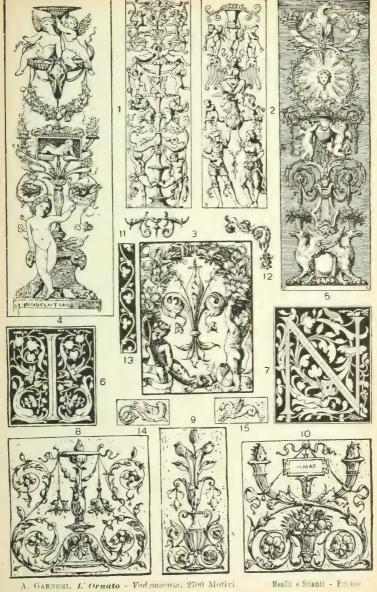
Barroca: 6, 7, 11. — Edad Media: 13. — Moderna: 4, 5, 12: — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-3, 14, 15. — Romana: 8-10.

6.3

Barockstil: 6, 7, 11. — Italienische Renaissance; 1-3, 14, 15. Mittelalter: 13. — Modern: 4, 5, 12. — Römisch: 8-10.



Sgabello Egiziano. Londra. — British Museo.



56

Assiro: 11. — Copto o Cotto: 1, 2, 8. — Egiziano: 18. — Greco: 15, 16. — Precolombiano: 5-7, 10, 14. — Romano; [Pompeiano: 4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18.

23

Assyrien: 11. — Copte: 1, 2, 3, — Egpytien: 13, — Grec: 15, 16, — Precolombien: 5-7, 10, 14, — Romain: Pompéien) 4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18,

6.0

Assyrian: 11. — Egyptian: 1, 2, 3, 13. — Greeh: 15, 16. — Precolombian: 5-7, 10, 14. — Roman: (Pompeian) 4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18.

2

Assyrio: 11. — Copto: 1, 2, 3, Egypcio: 13. — Grego: 15, 16. — Precolombiano: 5-7, 10, 14. — Romano: Pompeyano) 4, 3, 9, 12.

6.0

Асспрійскій: 11. — Греусскій: 15, 16. — Етпистскій: 13. — Контъ: 1, 2, 3. — Предколумоїйскаго: 5-7, 10, 14. — Римскій: (Помпейкій) 4, 8, 9, 12, 17, 18.

4.35

Assiria: 11. — Copta: 1, 2, 3. — Egipcia: 13. — Griega: 15, 16. — Precolumbiana: 5-7, 10, 14. — Romana: , *Pompeiana*) 4, 8, 9, 12.

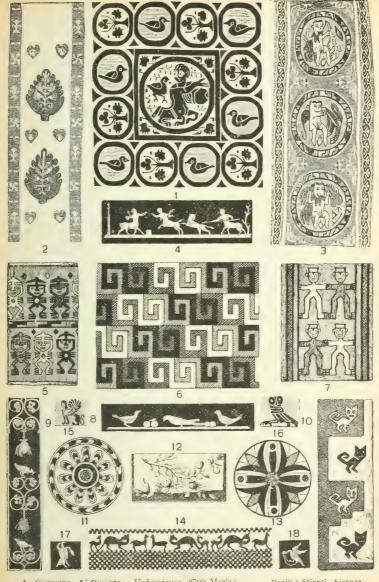
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Aegyptisch: 13. — Assirisch: 11. — Griechisch: 15. 16. — Prekolumbianer: 5-7. 10. 14. — Römisch: *Pompejisch*: 4, 8, 9, 12.





Cratera in servizio di Toaletta. Greco, — Pitture su vasi.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vodemecum. 2700 Motivi.

57

Arabo: $10 \cdot 12$. — Assiro: 1. — Cinese: 5. — Egiziano: 8. — Giapponese: 4, 6. — Indiano: $7 \cdot 9$. — Romano: (Pompeiano) 2.

60

Arabe: 10-12. — Assyrien: 1. — Chinois: 5. — Egyptien: 3. — Indou: 7-9. — Japonais: 4. 6. Romain: (Pompeien) 2.

66.4

Arabic: 10-12. — Assyrian: 1. — Chinese: 5. — Egyptian: 3. — Indian: 7-9. — Japanese: 4. 6. — Roman: (Pompeian) 2.

6

Arabe: 10-12. — Assyrio: 1. — Chinez: 5. — Egypcio: 3. — Indiano: 7-9. — Japonez: 4. 6. — Romano: (Pompeyano) 2.

66.0

Арабекій: 10-12. — Ассирійскій: 1. — Египетскій: 3. — Індусскій: 7-9. — Китанскій: 5. — Римскій: (Номпечекій) 2. — Японскій: 4, 6.

200

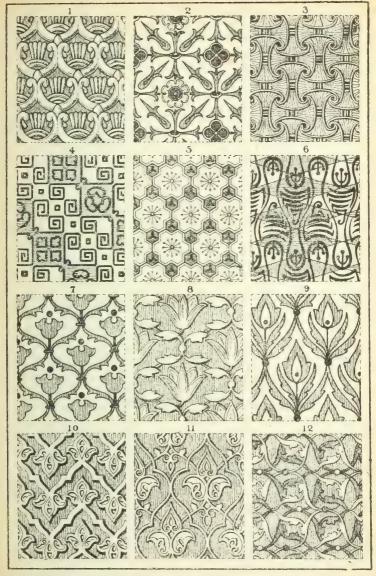
Arabe: 10-12. — Asiria: 1. — China: 5. — Egipcia: 3. — India: 7-9 — Japanésa: 4, 6. — Romana: (Pompeyana) 2.

86.0

Aegyptisch: 3. — Arabisch: 10-12. — Assyrisch: 1. — Chinesisch: 7-9. — Indisch: 7-9. — Japanisch: 4, 6. — Römisch: (Pompeijsch) 2.



Aquila Assira. — Londra, British Musco.



Arabo: 1, 8, 4. — Chinese: 2. — Indo Persiano: 5. — Persiano: 6.

6

Arabe: 1, 3, 4 — Chinois: 2. — Indou: 5. — Persan: 6.

23

Arabic: 1, 3, 4. - Chinese: 2. - Indian: 5. - Persian: 6.

A-35

Arabe: 1, 3. 4. — Chinez: 2. — Indiano: 5. — Persa: 6.

-

Арабекій: 1, 3, 4. — ІІндусскій: 5. — Китанскій: 2. — Переидскій: 6.

6

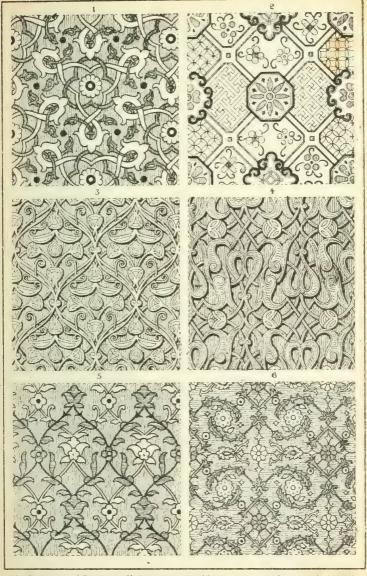
Arabe: 1, 3. 4. — China: 2. — India: 5. → Persa: 6.

6

Arabisch: 1, 3, 4. - Chinesisch: 2. - Indisch: 5, - Persisch: 6.



Barocco. - Mascherone.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vodemecum. 2700 Motivi.

Precolombiani: 1-5; camicie delle Mummie, 1, 2; tappeto, 3, tende, 4, 5.

Precolombien, Tissus, 1-5.

600

Precolombian, Tissues, 1-5.

6.3

Precolombiano, Tecido, 1-5.

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Предколумвійскаго, Ткань, 1-5.

64

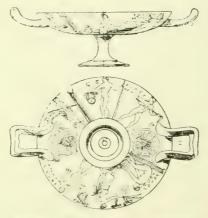
Precolombiana. Tejidos, 1-5.

200

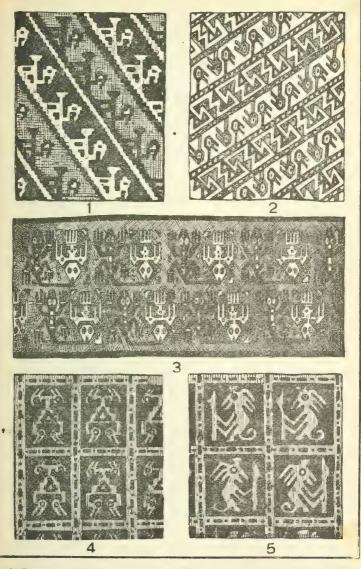
Prekolumbianer, Stoff, 1-5.



Moderno — Pendaglio. Stile Etrusco.



Romano. — Coppa Antica. — Terracotta. Napoli. — Museo Nazionale.



A. GARNEHI. - L' Ornato Vademecum, 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Medioevo: Damasco, 2. -- Rinascenza: Roma, Vaticano, Loggie di Raffaello, pitture, 3, 4, 5. — Rinascenza Francese: stoffa Sec. XVI. 6. — Rinascenza Inglese: (Stile Elisabetta) 1.

1

Moyen-âge: 2. — Renaissance: 6. — Renaissance Anglaise: 1. — Renaissance Italienne: 3-5.

200

Mediaeval: 2. — Renaissance: 1. — French Renaissance: 6. — Renaissance Italian: 3-5.

236

Edade Media: 2. — Renascença Franceza: 6. — Renascença Inglese: 1. — Renascença Italiana: 3-5.

86.0

Англиское Возрожденіе: 1 — Итальянское возрожденіе: 3-5. — Средніе Въка: 2. — Французское Возрожденіе: 6.

1

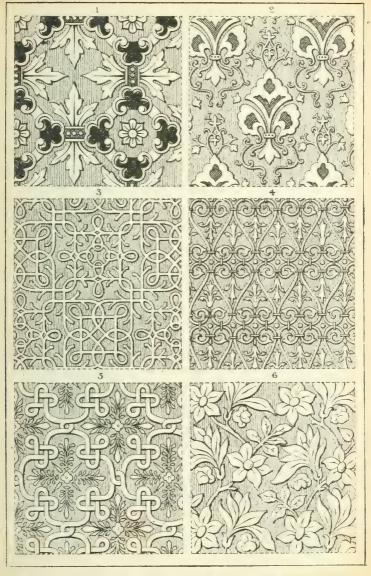
Edad Media: 2. — Renacimiento Francés: 6. — Renacimiento Inglés: — Renacimiento Italián: 3-5.

E.

Englisch Renaissance: 1. — Französische Renaissance: 6. — Italienische Renaissance: 3-5. — Mittelalter: 2,



Barocco. — Mascherone.



Tappezzerie Moderne: (Imitazione broccati Antichi), 1-12.

Tapisserie Modernes: 1-12.

Modern Tapestries: 1-12.

Tapeçarias Modernas: 1-12.

Обои Новъйшій: 1-12.

Tapices Modernos: 1-12.

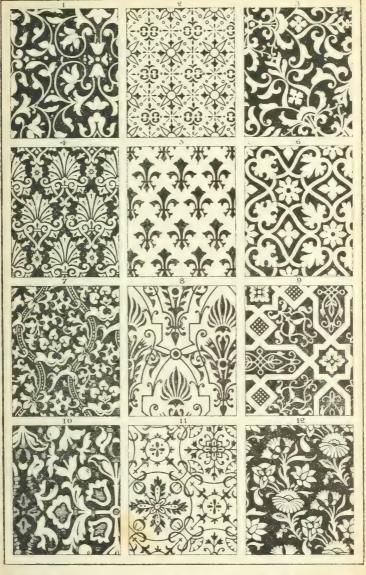
Moderne Tappeten: 1-12.



Barocco. - Maschetone.



Biglietto per il Parthenor.
H. Granville Ferr.



Moderno: (G. Lemmem di Bruxelles). Tappezzeria di Carta, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Tessuto, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.

6.0

Moderne: Tappisserie de Papier, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Tissus, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.

2

Modern: Paper-Tapestry, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Tissues, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12

400

Moderno: Tapeçaria de Papel, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Tevido, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.

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Новъйшій: Бумажные Обон. 1. 3, 4, 8, 11: Ткань, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.

6.0

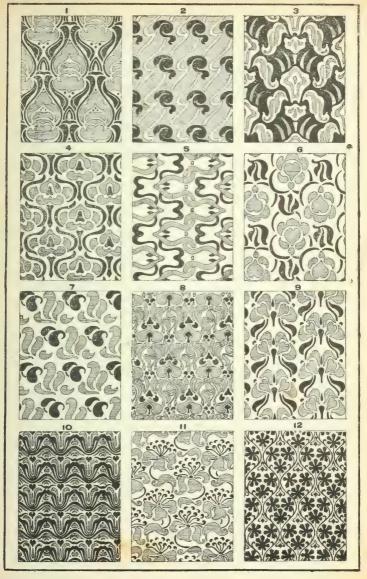
Moderna; Tapiceria de Papel, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Tejidos, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.

8.0

Modern: Papiertappeten, 1, 3, 4, 8, 11; Stoff, 2, 5-7, 9, 10, 12.



Vaso. Cristallo di rocca e oro. Tesoro Reale Monaco. Secolo XVI.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Arabo: Cluny, Museo, (tessuto), 7-8. — Medioevo: Sens, Cattedrale, Tesoro, tessuti, 10, 12. — Moderno: tovaglie, (Crane), 1, 21; (Hoyden) 16; (Bell) 22; Lund, (Svezia), Manifattura di stoffe, 4, 19. — Precolombiano: (tessuto), 2. — Rinascenza: 3, 13, 15, 18, 20; Venezia, Palazzo Ducale, velluto, 5; Museo Civico, velluto, 6; Collezione Guggenheim, tessuto alto e basso, 9, 14. — Rinascenza Francese: Letto di Castellazzo, baldacchino, 11, 17.

236

Arabe: 7-8. — Moderne: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Moyen-âge: 10, 12. — Precolombien: 2. — Renaissance: 11, 17. — Renaissance Italienne: 3, 5, 6, 9, 13-15, 18, 20.

236

Arabic: 7-8. — French Renaissance: 11, 17. — Italian Renaissance: 3, 5, 6, 9, 13 15, 18, 20. — Mediaeval: 10, 12. — Modern: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Precolombian: 2.

6.00

Arabe: 7-8. — Edade Media: 10, 12. — Moderno: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Precolombiano: 2. — Renascença Franceza: 11, 17. — Renascença Italiana: 3, 5, 6, 9, 13-15, 18, 20.

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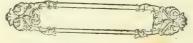
Арабскій: 7-8. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 3, 5, 6, 9, 18-15, 18, 20. — Новѣйшій: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Предколумбійскаго: 2. — Средніе Вѣка: 10, 12. — Франпчзское Возрождеені: 11, 17.

6.0

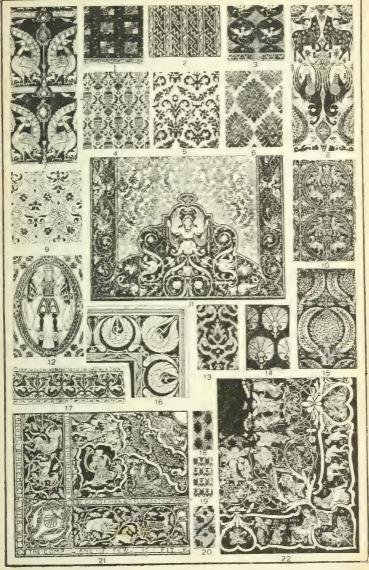
Arabe: 7-8. — Edad Media: 10, 12. — Moderna: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Precolombiana: 2. — Renacimiento Francés: 11, 17. — Renacimiento Italiano: 3, 5, 6, 5, 18-15, 18, 20.

26.0

Arabisch: 7-8. — Französiche Renaissance: 11, 17. — Italienische Renaissance: 3, 5, 6, 9, 13-15, 18, 20. — Mittelalter: 10, 12. — Modern: 1, 4, 16, 19, 21, 22. — Prekolumbianer: 2.



Cartella Barocca. - Intaglio.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Antico: 1 — Barocco: Firenze, Cappella Medicea, Michelangelo, 8, 10. — Etrusco: 2, 3. — Greco-italico: 4, 7. — Moderno: 11-13. — Rinascenza: Roma, S. Maria del Popolo, Sansovino, 5, 6; Siena, Cattedrale, Monumento a Papa Marcello, 9.

6

Antique: 1 — Baroque: 8, 10. — Étrusque: 2, 3. — Grec: 4, 7. — Moderne: 11-13. — Renaissance Italienne: 5, 6, 9.

20

Antique: 1. — Barocco: 8-10. — Etrurian: 2, 3, — Greek: 4, 7. — Italian Renaissance: 5, 6, 9, — Modern: 11, 13.

1

Antigo: 1 — Baroco: 8, 10. — Etrusco: 2, 3. — Grego: 4, 7. — Moderno: 11-13. — Renascença Italiana: 5, 6, 9.

6.

Варокко: 8, 10. — Древній: 1, 2, 3, — Греческій: 4, 7. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 5, 6, 9. — Новъйшій: 11-13.

6.

Antigua: 1. — Barroca: 8, 10. — Etrusca: 2, 3. — Griega: 4, 7. — Moderna: 11-13. — Renacimiento Italián: 5, 6, 9.

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Antike: 1. — Barokstil: 8-10. — Etruschisch: 2, 3. — Griechisch: 4, 7. — Italienische Renaissance: 5, 6, 9. — Modern: 11-13.



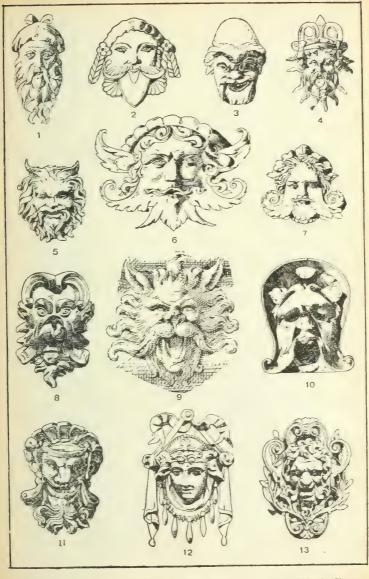
Rinascenza Francese. 1 Parigi. — Louvre.



Acanto Naturale.



Rinascenza Italiana Firenze. — Uffizi.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Antico: 10, 12. — Barocco: Roma, Via della Vigna, 7,9: Parigi, Musco Carnavalet, 4, 6; Firenze, Uffizi, (Michelangelo, la Paura 5, — Moderno: Parigi, Trocadero, 2, 8. — Romano: (Pompeiano), 3.

6.0

Antique: 10, 12. — Baroque: 4-7, 9. — Moderne: 2, 8. — Romain: Pompéten 3.

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Antique: 10, 12. — Baroceo: 4-7, 9. — Modern: 2, 8. — Roman: *Pompeian*: 3.

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Antigo: 10, 12. — Baroco: 4-7, 9. — Moderno: 2. 8. — Romano: (Pompeyano) 3.

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Варокко: 4-7, 9. — Древній: 10, 12. — Новъйшій: 2, 8. — Римскій: (Помпейскій) 3.

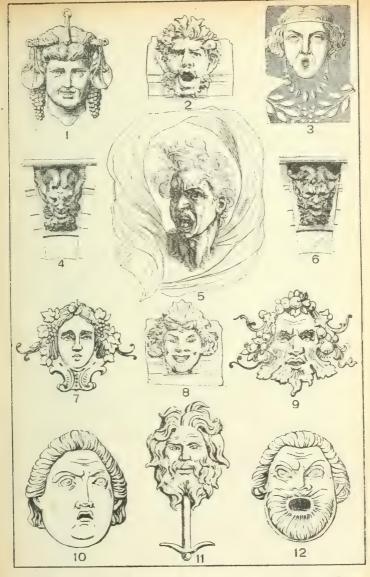
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Antigua: 10. 12. — Barroca: 4-7, 9. — Moderna: 2, 8. — Romana: (*Pompeyana*) 3.

Antike: 10, 12. — Barockstil: 4-7, 9. — Modern: 2, 8. — Römisch: (Pompejisch: 3.



Olimpia. - Tempio di Giove. - Mosaico.



12 A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vademorum. 2700 Motivi.

Farccco: Mascheroni, 1-5, 7-10. Rinascenza Italiana: 6.

0.35

Baroque: Mascarons, 1-5. 7-10. — Renaissance Italienne: 6.

46.3

Barocco: Grotesque head, 1-5, 7-10. — Italian Renaissance: 6.

0.00

Baroco: Mascaróes, 1-5, 7-10. — Renascença Italiana: 6,

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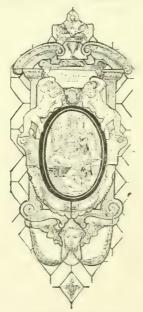
Варокко: Маска. 1-5. 7-10. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 6.

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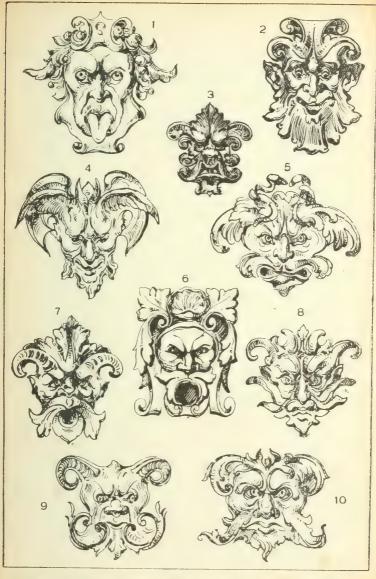
Barroca: Mascárones, 1-5. 7-10. — Renacimiento Italiane: 6.

000

Barockistil: Fratzen, 1-5. 7-10. - Italienische Renaissance: 6.



Firenze. - Certosa di Galluzzo. Vetro dipinto. - XVI Secolo.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenzo

Barocco: Mascheroni, 1-4, 6-7, 9, 10; Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi, disegni, Annibale Caracci, 5; Giulio Romano, 8; Michelangelo, 11; Lucca, Palazzo Mansi, Cassapanca, 12.

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do 9

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Baroque: Mascarons, 1-12.

Barocco: Grotesque Head, 1-12.

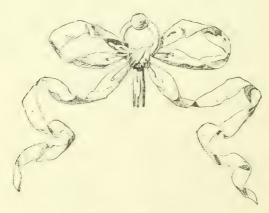
Baroco: Mascarbes, 1-12.

Варокко: Маска, 1-12.

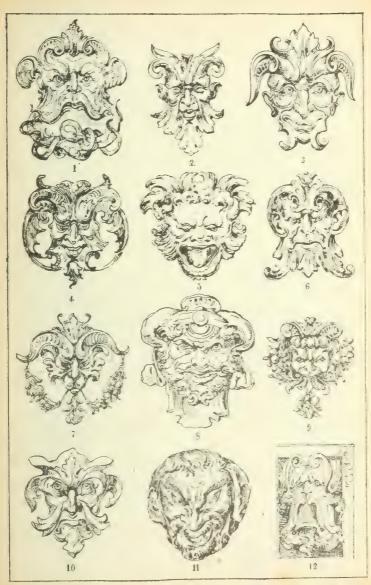
Barroca: Mascarones, 1-12.

Acanto. - Stile Luigi XVI

Barockstil: Fratzen. 1-12.



Nodo. - Rinascenza.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vadgana na . 2700 Motivi. Mealle 2 S. Ante - Frankling

Barocco: Mascheroni, 3-9. — Rinascenza Italiana: 1. 2.

Baroque: Mascarons, 3-9. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 2.

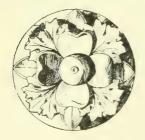
Barocco: Grotesque Head, 3-9. — Italian Renaissance: 1, 2,

Buro o: Mascaróes, 3-9. — Renascença Italiana: 1, 2.

Варокко: Маска, 3-9. — Итальянское возрожденіе: 1, 2.

Barroca: Mascarones., 3-9. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 2.

Barockstil: Fratzen 3-9. — Italienische Renaissance: 1. 2.



Green.



Romana



Rinascenza.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Egiziano: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. — Indo-Cinese: Ellora Indostan Tempio di Brama, 8, 10. - Persiano: Persopoli, Sala Ipostila di Serse, 5.

do . 0

Egyptien: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. — Indou: 8, 10. — Persan: 5.

do. 9

Egyptian: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. — Indian: 8, 10. — Persian: 5.

do

Egypcio: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. — Indiano: 8, 10. — Persa: 5.

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Егинетскій: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. — Индусскій: 8, 10. — Персидскій: 5.

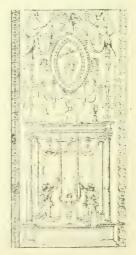
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Egipcia: 1-4, 6, 7, 9. India, 8, 10. — Persa: 5.

do

Aegyptisch: 1-4, 6, 7, 9, Indisch: 8, 10, — Persisch: 5.





Roma, Vaticano, - Loggie di PATIATITO,



A. GARNERI, L' Ornalo - Vodensegum, 2700 Motivi.

70

Greco: Dorico. 2; Jonico. 1, 7, 9; Atene, Eretteo: 6, 19, 20; Efeso: Artemisio, 16; Corintio. 14; Atene; Monumento di Lisicrate, 13. — Medioevo: Jonico, Roma, S. Lorenzo in Lucina, portico, 15. — Moderno: Rosette, 23, 24; Parigi, Louvre, Jonico, 11. — Moresco: Granata. Alhambra, 17, 18. — Rinascenza: Dorico, (VIGNOLA), 3; Jonico, (VIGNOLA) 10, 12, 21; Firenze, Battistero Ghiberti, interno di porta, Leoni, 22, 25. — Romano; Dorico, 1; Jonico, (Pompeiano) 5, 8.

64

Gree: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Mauresque: 17, 18. — Moderne: 11, 23, 24. — Moyen-âge: 15. — Renaissance Italienne: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Romain: 1, (Pompeien) 5, 8.

6.4

Greck: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Italian Renaissance: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Mediaeval: 15. — Modern: 11, 23, 24. — Moorish: 17, 18. — Roman: 1; (Pompeian), 5, 8.

23

Edade Media: 15. — Grego: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Moderno: 11, 23, 24. — Mourisco: 17, 18. — Renascença Italiana: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Romano: 1, (Pompeyano) 5, 8.

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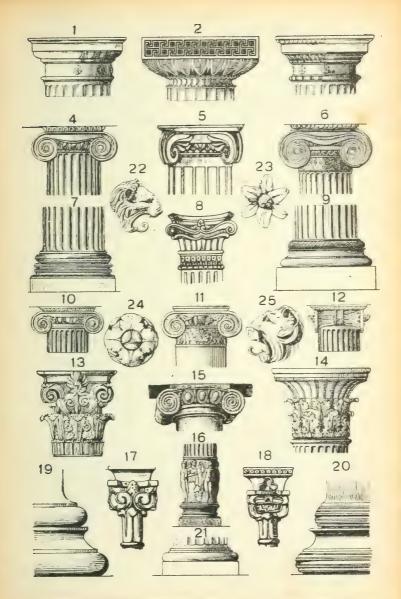
Греческій: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Птальянское Возрожденіе: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Мавританка: 17, 18. — Новѣпій: 11, 23, 24. — Римскій: 1: (Помьейскій) 5, 8. — Средніе Вѣка: 15.

6.

Edad-Media: 15. — Griega: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Moderna: 11, 23, 24. — Morisca: 17, 18. — Renacimiento Italiano: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Romana: 1, (Pompegana) 5, 8.

6.

Griechisch: 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20. — Italienische Renaissance: 3, 10, 12, 21, 22, 25. — Maurisch: 17, 18. — Mittelalter: 15. — Modern: 11, 23, 24. — Römisch: 1, Pompeijsch) 5, 8.



Rinascenza: 7, 11; Pavia. Certosa, Monumento a Galeazzo Visconti, 8; Urbino, Palazzo Ducale, 10; Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi, disegni di Cesare Baglione da Bologna grondaie, 3, 4, 6, 9. — Romano: Roma. Musco Terme Diocleziane, 1, 5; Tempio di Marte Ultore, 2.

A. 33

Renaissance Italienne: 3, 4, 6-11. - Romain: 1, 2, 5.

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Italian Renaissance: 3, 4, 6-11. — Roman; 1, 2, 5.

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Renascença Italiana: 3, 4, 6-11. — Romano: 1. 2, 5.

4.45

Итальянское Возрожденіе: З. 4. 6-11. — Римскій: 1, 2, 5.

6

Renacimiento Italiano: 3, 4, 6, 11. — Romana: 1, 2, 5.

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Italienische Renaissance: 3, 4, 6-11. - Römisch: 1, 2, 5.



Mosaico Bizantino. Costanthopoli. — S. Sofia.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vodemecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti Firenze

Gotico: Westminster, Badia, 18; Bayeux, Cattedrale, 19. — Greco: Atene: Tempio di Giore Olimpico, 2. — Medioevo: Brescia, S. Salvatore, 7; Cividale, Battistero, 16: Ingannapoltron, S. Giorgio, 1; Milano, S. Ambrogio, 4, 14, 20, 22; Padova, S. Sofia, 8, 13; Pareuzo, Cattedrale, 9, 15; Venezia, S. Marco, cripta, 10; portico, 21; porta centrale, 23; porta laterale, 24; Verona, S. Lorenzo, 17; S. Zeno, 3. — Moderno: 6, 12. — Rinascenza Francese: 11. — Romanico: 5.

P 30 .

Gothique: 18, 19, Grec: 2, — Moderne: 6, 12. — Moyen-âge: 1, 3, 4, 7-10, 13-17, 20-24. — Renaissance: 11. — Romane: 5.

23

French Renaissance: 11, — Gothic: 18, 19. — Greek: 2. — Mediaeval: 1, 3, 4, 7-10, 13-17, 20-24. — Modern: 6, 12. — Romanesque: 5.

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Edade Media: 1. 3, 4, 7-10, 13-17, 20-24. — Gothico: 18, 19. — Grego: 2. — Moderno: 6, 12. — Renascença Franceza: 11. — Romanico: 5.

6.0

Готискій: 18, 19. — Греческій: 2. — Новъйшій: 6, 12. — Романскій: 5. — Средніе вѣка: 1, 3, 4, 7-10, 18-17, 26-24. — Франпузское Возрожденіе: 11.

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Edad Media: 1, 3, 4, 7-10, 13-17, 20-24. — Gótica: 18, 19. — Griega: 2. — Moderna: 6, 12. — Renacimiento Francés: 11. — Romanica: 5.

PIN

Französische Renaissance: 11, — Gothisch: 18, 19. — Griechisch: 2. — Mittelalter: 1, 3, 4, 7-10, 13-17, 20-24. — Modern: 6, 12. — Romanisch: 5.



Frontone Tipografico. Moderno.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 27(0) Morivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Bizantino: Ravenna. S. Vitale, 8: Monreale, Cattedrale, 12; Costantinopoli. S. Sofia, 18. — Greco: Roma, Museo Vaticano, 16. — Medioevo: Torcello. Cattedrale, 1. 2: Troia. Cattedrale, 5. 6. — Rinascenza: Venezia, Scuola di S. Marco, 15. 17. — Romanico: 4. 7. 11: Brive. S. Martino, 9: Vezelay, S. Maddalena, Suffragio della Vigna 10: Bayeux, Chiesa, 13: Rheims, Cattedrale, 14.

6.9

Byzantin: 8, 12, 18. — Grec: 16. — Moyen-âge: 1, 3, 5, 6, — Renaissance Italienne: 15, 17. — Romane: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14.

4

Byzantine: 8, 12, 18. — Greek: 16. — Italian Renaissance: 15, 17. — Mediaeval: 1-3, 5, 6: — Romanesque: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14.

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Byzantino: 8, 12, 18. — Edade Média: 1-3, 5, 6, — Grego: 16. — Renascença Italiana: 15, 17. — Romanico: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14.

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Византійскій: 8. 12. 18. — Греческій: 16. — Італьянское Возрожденіе: 15. 17. — Романскій: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14. — Гредніе Вѣка: 1-8, 5, 6.

23

Bizantina: 8, 12, 18. — Edad-Media: 1-3, 5, 6, — Griega: 6, — Renacimiento Italiano: 15, 17. — Romanica: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14.

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Byzantinisch: S. 12, 48. — Griechisch: 16. — Italienische Renaissance: 15. 17. — Mittelalter: 1-3, 5. 6. — Romanisch: 4, 7, 9-11, 13, 14.



Mascherone Egiziano.



Assiro: 11, 12. — Greco: 3, 5, 6. — Medioevo: Milano, S. Vincenzo in Prato, 20; Roma, S. Saba, 21. — Moderno: 16, 17. — Rinascenza: 7, 19; Ferrara, Palazzo dei Diamanti, 1, 2, 8, 9; Murano, S. Michele, 13; Urbino. Palazzo Ducale, 14; Venezia, S. Zaccaria, 15. — Romano: Roma, Museo Lateranense, 4, 10, 18.

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Assyrien: 11, 12. — Gree: 3, 5, 6. — Moderne: 16, 17. — Moyenâge: 20, 21. — Renaissance Italienne: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Romain: 4, 10, 18.

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Assyrian: 11, 12. — Greek; 3, 5, 6, — Italian Renaissance: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Mediaeval: 20, 21. — Modern: 16, 17. — Roman: 4, 10, 18.

6.0

Assyrio: 11, 12. — Edade Media: 20, 21. — Grego; 3, 5, 6. — Moderno: 16, 17. — Renascença Italiana: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Romano: 4, 10, 18.

6.4

Ассирійскій: 11 12. — Греческій: 3, 5, 6, — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Новъйшій: 16, 17. — Римскій: 4, 10, 18. — Средніе Въка: 20, 21.

0,30

Assiria: 11, 12. — Edad Media: 20, 21. — Griega: 3, 5, 6. — Moderna: 16, 17. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Romana: 4, 10, 18.

0.36

Assirisch: 11, 12. — Griechisch: 3, 5, 6. — Italienische Renaissance: 1, 2, 7-9, 13-15, 19. — Mittelalter: 20, 21. — Modern: 16, 17. — Römisch: 4, 10, 18.



Fregio. - Rinascenza.



A. GARNERI, L' Ornato - Vodemecom, 2710 Motivi

Bizantino: Costantinopoli, S. Nofia, 17. — Greco: Atene. Partenone, 18. — Rinascenza: Belluno, Palazzo dei Rettori, 5; Città di Castello, Cattedrale, 10, 12; Firenze. Badia, (Mino da Fiesole) 4; Certosa, 8; Murano, N. Pietro Martire, 14; Pavia, Certosa, 7; Padova, N. Antonio, Monumento a Roselli, 11; Venezia, S. Crisostomo, 6; N. Giobbe, 9; Monumento a Colleoni, (Donatello) 15; Urbino, Palazzo Ducale, 1-3, 13. — Romanico: S. Denis, Chiesa, 16. — Romano: Roma, Panteon, 19.

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Byzantine: 17. — Gree: 18. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-15. — Romain: 19. — Romane: 16.

Byzantine: 17. — Greek: 18. — Italian Renaissance: 1-15. — Roman: 19. — Romanesque: 16.

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Byzantino: 17. — Grego: 18, — Renascença Italiana: 1-15. — Romanico: 16. — Romano: 19.

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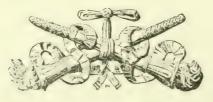
Византійскій: 17. — Греческій: 18. — Итальянское Воерожденіе: 1-15. — Римскій: 19. — Романскій: 16.

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Bizantina: 17. — Griega: 18. — Renaciniento Italiano: 1-15. — Romanica: 16. — Romana: 19.

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Byzantinisch: 17. — Griechisch: 18. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-15. — Romanisch: 16. — Römisch: 19.





Faci incrociate. — Benedetto da Maiano. Rinascenza.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenza

Barocco; 18; Milano, Ospedale, 7, 17; S. Francesco da Paola, 19.

— Moderno: 14, 23; Parigi, Opera, (Garnier) 21; Via Dieu, 22. —
Rinascenza; 9, 16, 20; Milano, S. Ambrogio, portico, (Bramante, 1, 3, 24, 25; Casa dei Fontana, 4, 6; Pavia, Chiostro di S. Lanfranco, 5; Brescia, Loggia, (Formentone) 13; Casa Morando, 11; Firenze, Palazzo Vecchio, 10, 12; Venezia, Palazzo Ducale, 15; Rimini, Tempio Malatestiano, (Alberti) 8.

6.0

Baroque: 7, 17-19. — Moderne: 14, 21-23. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25.

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Barocco: 7, 17-19. — Italian Renaissance: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25. — Modern: 14, 21-23.

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Baroco: 7, 17-19. — Moderno: 14, 21-23. — Renascença Italiana: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 24.

23

Варокко: 7, 17-19. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25. — Нов'яйшій: 14, 21-23.

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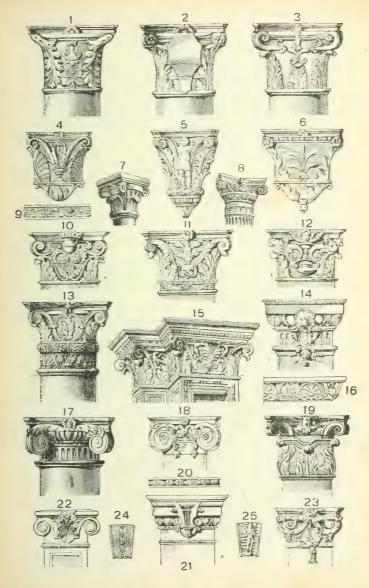
Barroca: 7, 17-19. — Moderna: 14, 21-23. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25.

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Barockstil: 7, 17-19. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-6, 8-13, 15, 16, 20, 24, 25. — Modern; 14, 21-23.



Moderno. - Piastrella.



77

Etrusco: Firenze. Perugia. Roma, Musei, 3, 5, 12, 14, 15. — Gotico: Milano. Duomo. 1, 2. — Greco: 4, 6-11. — Moderno: 13, 18; Parigi, Cassazione, 19; Roma, Monumento a Vitt. Emanuele II. Saccont 20. — Rinascenza: Firenze, Certosa, 16, 17.

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Etrusque: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, — Gothique; 1, 2, — Grec: 4, 6-11, — Moderne: 13, 18-20, — Renaissance Italienne: 16, 17,

6.0

Etruscan: 3. 5, 12. 14, 15. — Gothic: 1, 2. — Greek: 4, 6-11. — Italian Renaissance: 16, 17. — Modern: 13, 18-20.

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Etrusco: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15. — Gothico: 1, 2, — Grego: 4, 6-11. — Moderno: 13, 18-20. — Renascença Italiana: 16, 17.

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Готпекій: 1, 2. — Греческій: 4, 6-11. — Древній: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15. — Птальянское Возржденіе: 16, 17. — Новъйшій: 13, 18-20.

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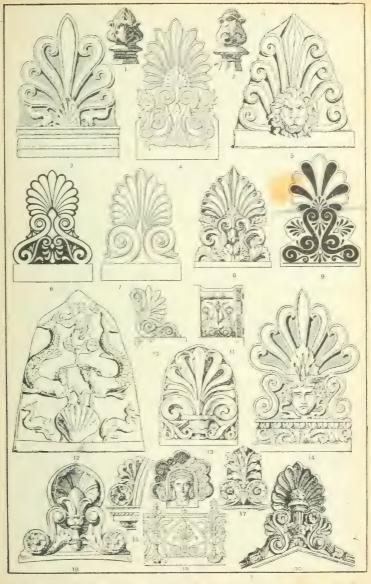
Etrusca: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15, — Gótica: 1, 2, — Griega: 4, 6-11, — Moderna: 18, 18-20, — Renacimiento Italiano: 16, 17,

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Etruskisch: 3, 5, 12, 14, 15. — Gothisch: 1, 2. — Griechisch: 4, 6-11. — Italienische Renaissance: 16, 17. — Modern: 13, 18-20.



Bottone in un Mobile. — Secolo XVI. Museo Polzi-Pezzoli. Milano.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum, 2700 Motivi.

Greco: Atene, Eretteo, 4, 5. — Moderno: 10, 13, 14. — Rinascenza: Lucca, Villa Bottini, 6, 7; Firenze, 8. Maria Novella, 11; Palazzo Fiaschi-Cuccoli, 22, 23; 12, 15; Prato, Palazzo Novellucci, 19, 20. — Romano: Roma, Museo Vaticano, 1, 2, 8; Tempio Giore Tonante, 3, 9, 16; Museo del Campidoglio, Tempio della Convordia, 17.

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Gree: 4, 5, — Modern: 10, 13, 14, — Renaissance Italienne: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, — Romain: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17,

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Greek: 4, 5. — Italian Renaissance: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23. — Modern: 10, 13, 14. — Roman: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17.

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Grego: 4, 5, — Moderno: 10, 13, 14, — Renascença Italiana: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, — Romano: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17.

6.

Греческій: 4, 5. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23. — Новъйшій: 10, 13, 14. — Римскій: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17.

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Griega: 4, 5. — Moderna: 10, 13, 14. — Renacimiento Italiano: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23. — Romana: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17.

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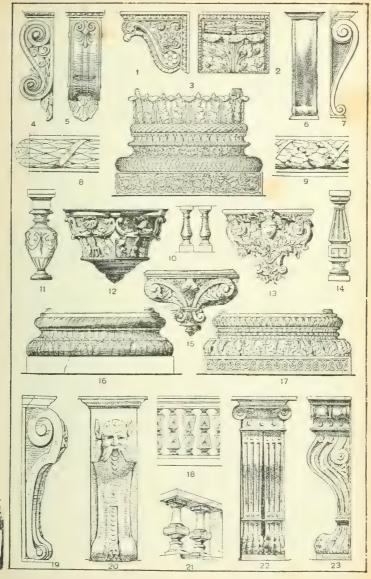
Griechisch: 4, 5. — Italienische Renaissance: 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, — Modern: 10, 13, 14, — Römisch: 1-3, 8, 9, 16, 17.



Italiano. - Rinascenza.



Moderno. - Francese.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Antico: 4, 5, 20. — Greco: Atene, Eretteo, 7, Medioevo: Firenze, Loggia dell'Orgagna, 9, 10; Roma, S. Paolo, chiostro, 19, 22. — Binascenza: 13, 14-16; Vignola, 17, 18. — Romano: Roma, Museo Vaticano, 2, 3, 6, 11, 12; Tempio Giove Tonante, 21 — Romanico: 1: Vezélay, S. Pietro, 8.

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Antique: 4, 5, 20. — Grec: Erechteion, 7. — Moyen-âge: 9, 10, 19, 22. — Renaissance Italienne: 13, 14, 16-18. — Romain: 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 21. — Romane: 1, 8.

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Antique: 4, 5, 20. — Greek: 7. — Italian Renaissance: 13, 14, 16-18. — Mediaeval: 9, 10, 19, 22. — Romain: 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 21. — Romanesque: 1, 8.

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Antigo: 4, 5, 20. — Edade Media: 9, 10, 19, 22. — Grego: 7. — Renascença Italiana: 13, 14, 16-18. — Romanico: 1, 8. — Romano: 2, 8, 6, 11, 12, 21.

66.4

Греческій: 7. — Гревній: 4, 5. 20. — Інтальянское Возрожденіе: 13. 14, 16-18. — Римскій: 2, 3, 6, 11, 11. 12, 21. — Романскій: 1, 8. — Средніе Вѣка: 9, 10, 19, 22.

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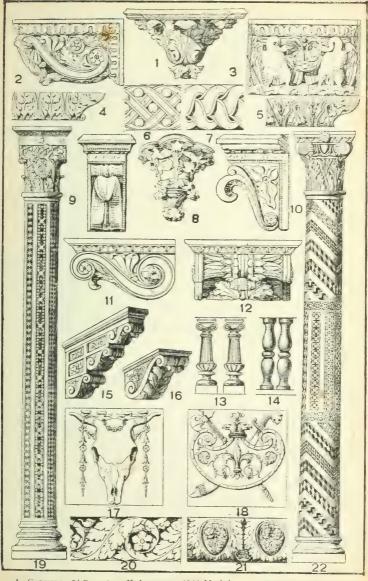
Antigua: 4, 5, 20. — Edad-Media: 9, 10, 19, 22. — Griega: 7. — Renacimiento Italiano: 13, 14, 16-18. — Romanica: 1, 8. — Romana: 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 21.

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Antike: 4, 5, 20, — Griechisch: 7, — Italienische Renaissance: 13, 14, 16-18, — Mittelalter: 9, 10, 19, 22, — Romanisch: 1, 8, — Römisch: 2, 3, 6, 11, 12, 21.



Cornicetta Barocca.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vodemecum. 2700 Motivi.

Antico: 27-32. 35, 37. — Barocco: 22, 25, 26. — Canalatura, costruzioni, 1-4. 6-9, 11-19. — Moderno: Milano, Palazzo Esposizione di Belle Arti, (Beltrami) 10; Via Orefici, (Carrozzi) 20. — Rinascenza: 21: Roma, S. Maria del Popolo, 23; Tournes. Chiesa, 24. — Romanico: 33, 38.

6.0

Antique: 27-32, 35, 37. — Baroque: 22, 25, 26. - Cannellure, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19. — Moderne: 10, 20. — Renaissance Italienne: 21, 23, 24. — Romane: 33, 38.

6.

Antique: 27-32, 35, 37. — Barocco: 22, 25, 26, - Flúting, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19. — Modern: 10, 20. — Italian Renaissance: 21, 23, 24. — Romanesque: 33, 38.

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Antigo: 27-32, 35, 37. — Baroco: 22, 25, 26. - Estria, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19. — Moderno: 10, 20. — Renascença Italiana: 21, 23, 24. — Romanico: 33, 38,

4

Варокко: 22, 25, 26, - Выемка, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19, — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 21, 23, 24, — Древній: 27-32, 35, 37, — Новъйшій: 10, 20, — Романскій: 33, 38,

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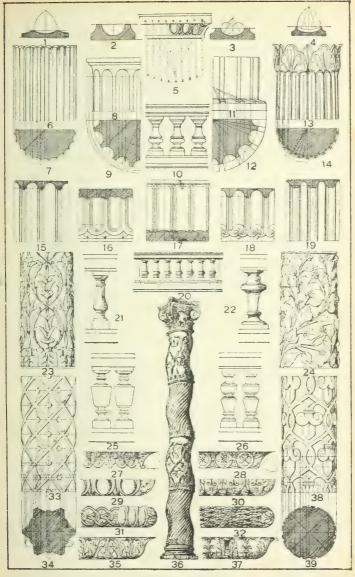
Antigua: 27-32, 35, 37. — Barroca: 22, 25, 26. - Estria, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19. — Moderna: 10, 20. — Renacimiento Italiano: 21, 23, 24. — Romanica: 33, 38,

B. 30

Antike: 27-32, 35, 37. — Barockstil: 22, 25, 26. - Schaftrinne, 1-4, 6-9, 11-19. — Modern: 10, 20, — Italienische Renaissance: 21, 23, 24. — Romanisch; 33, 38.



Frontone Tipografico. — Moderno. R. RAUTON.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Barocco: Roma, Palazzo Farnese, Sala dipinta da Annibale e Agostino Caracci, 2, 5, 8, 11, 13. — Greco: Atene, Eretteo, 1; Agrigento, Tempio di Giove, 9. — Rinascenza Francese: Tolosa, Palazzo d'Asserat, 7. — Rinascenza Tedesca: Stoccarda, Cattedrale, Sepolero dei Wirtemberg, 6. — Roccoò; Tolosa, Palazzo di Città, (Puget), 10, 14; Parigi, Salone, 12.

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Baroque: 2-5, 8, 11. 13. — Grec: 1, 9. — Renaissance: 7. — Renaissance Alleman: 6. — Roccoco: 10, 12, 14.

Se.4

Barocco: 2-5, 8, 11, 13. — French Renaissance: 7. — German Renaissance: 6. — Greek: 1, 9. — Roccoò: 10, 12, 14.

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Baroco: 2-5, 8, 11, 13. — Grego: 1, 9. — Renascença Alléma: 6. — Renascença Franceza: 7. — Rococo: 10, 12, 14.

6

Варокко: 2-5, 8, 11, 13. — Греческій: 1, 9. — Нвмецкое Возрожденіе: 6. — Рококо: 10, 12, 14. — Франпузское Возрожденіе: 7.

6.4

Barroca: 2-5, 8, 11, 13. — Griega: 1, 9. — Renacimiento Alemán: 6. — Renacimiento Francés: 7. —Rococò: 10, 12, 14.

36.0

Barockstil: 2-5, 8, 11, 13. — Deutsche Renaissance: 6. — Französische Renaissance: 7. — Griechissch: 1, 4. — Rokoko: 10, 12, 14.



Targa. - Rinascenza Tedesca, - Rubens.



Barocco: 10. — Moderno: 17. — Rinascenza: Venezia, Porto di bronzo: Sansovino, 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Rinascenza Francese; Gobe-Lin, Socrificio di Abromo, 1, 4; 16, 18. — Roccoò: Acque-forti di M.me Pompadour da disegni di Boucher, 7, 15.

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Baroque: 10. — Moderne: 17. — Renaissance: 1, 4, 16, 18. — Renaissance Italienne: 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Rococo: 7, 15.

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Barocco: 10. — French Renaissance: 1, 4, 16, 18. — Italian Renaissance: 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Modern: 17. — Roccco: 7, 15.

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Baroco: 10. — Moderno: 17. — Renascença Franceza: 1, 4, 16, 18. — Renascença Italiana: 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Rococo: 7, 15.

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Варокко: 10. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Новъйшій: 17. — Рококо: 7, 15. — Французское Возрожденіе: 1, 4, 16, 18.

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Barroca: 10. — Moderna: 17. — Renacimiento Francés: 1, 4, 16, 18. — Renacimiento Italiano: 2, 3, 5-9, 11, 14. — Rococò: 7, 15.

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Barockstil; 10. — Französische Renaissance: 1, 4, 16, 18. — Italienische Renaissance: 2, 3, 5-9, 11-14. — Modern: 17. — Rokoko: 7, 15,

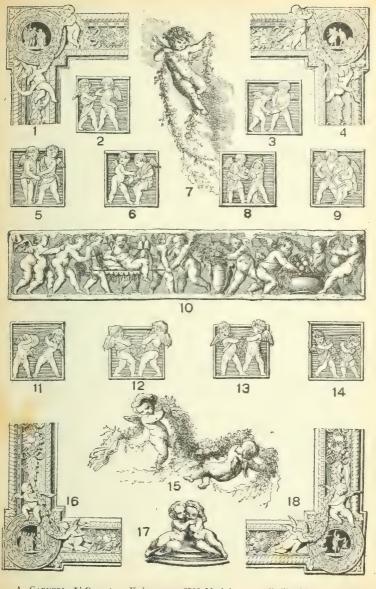


Rinascenza.



Moderna.

Gocciole,



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Mealli e Stianti - Firense

Moderno: Parigi, da un soffitto di Paolo Baudry, 2, 3, 5-7, 13, 15, 16; dalla cornice del quadro la « Fontana della Gioventù » di Francesco Ehrmann, 1, 17, 18; da un dipinto di Pietro Prud'hon, 10.

— Rinascenza Francese Fontainebleau, tappezzeria, 4, 8; Gobelin, «Sacrificio d'Abramo!», cornice, 9, 11, 12, 14.

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Moderne: 1-3, 5-7, 10, 13, 15-18. — Renaissance: 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14.

French Renaissance: 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14. — Modern: 1-3, 5-7, 10, 13, 15-18.

Moderno: 1-3, 5-7, 10, 13, 15-18. — Renascença Franceza; 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14.

Новѣшій, 1-3, 5-7, 10, 13, 15-18. — франрузское Возрожденіе: 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14.

Moderna: 1-3, 5-7, 10, 13, 15-18. — Renacimiento Francés: 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14.

Französisch Renaissance: 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14. — Modern: 1-3, 5, 10, 13, 15-18.





Pennacchi Gotici. - XIII Secolo.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti Firenze

Assiro: Parigi, Museo del Louvre, (Korsabad, Palazzo di Sargoni Leone di bronzo. 14. — Egiziano: Grande Sfinge dell'epoca dei Pastori, 1; Antico Leone. 5. — Etrusco: Firenze, Museo Etrusco, Chimera. 4; Roma, Museo Capitolino, Lupa. 7. — Greco: Senilunte, Leone. 10. — Moderno: Leonessa, (Barye) 6; Bove, (Cain) 12; Tigre, 17: Leone di Venezia. 18, Pantera, 19. — Persiano: Suse, fregio di Leoni. 2. — Rinascenza: Parigi. Zecca, Leone e Serpe, battente. 11; Palazzo Carnavalet, Leone e Trofeo. 13. — Romano: Grifone. 3; Foro Traiano, Grifoni, 8, 9; Pompeiano: Centauri, affreschi, 15, 16.

6.0

Assyrien: 14. — Egyptien: 1, 5. — Etrusque: 4, 7. — Grec: 10. — Moderne: 6, 12, 17-19. — Persan: 2. — Renaissance: 11, 13. — Romain: 3, 8, 9; Pompéien, 15, 16.

6.0

Assyrian: 14. — Egyptian: 1, 5. — Etrurian: 4, 7. — Greek: 10. — Modern: 6, 12, 17-19. — Persian: 2. — Renaissance: 11, 13, — Roman: 3, 8, 9; *Pompeian*, 15, 16.

60

Assyrio: 14. — Egypcio: 1, 5. — Etrusco: 4, 7. — Grego: 10. — Moderno: 6, 12, 17-19. — Persa: 2. — Renascença: 11, 13. — Romano: 3, 8, 9: *Pompeyano*, 15, 16.

6.9

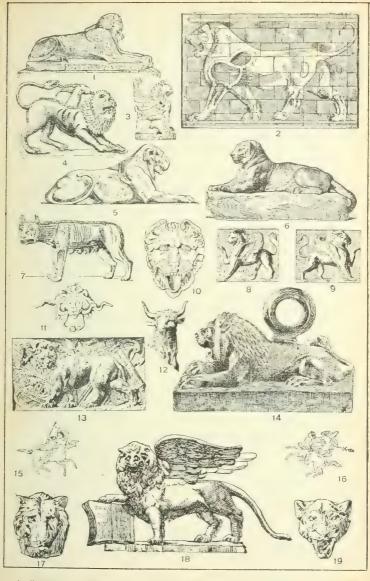
Ассирійскій: 11. — Возрожденіе: 11, 13. — Ґреческій: 10. — Древній: 4, 7. — Египетскій: 1, 5. — Новъйшій: 6, 12, 17-19. — Персидскій: 2. — Римскій: 3, 8, 9; *Помпейскій*, 15, 16.

6.4

Assyria: 14. — Egipcia: 1, 5. — Etrusca: 4, 7. — Griega: 10. — Moderna: 6, 12, 17-19. — Persa: 2. — Renacimiento: 11, 13. — Romana: 3, 8, 9; *Pompeyana*, 15, 16.

80.0

Aegyptisch: 1, 5, — Assyrisch: 14, — Etrusckisch: 4, 7, — Griechisch: 10, — Modern: 6, 12, 17-19, — Persisch: 2, — Renaissance: 11, 13, — Römisch: 3, 8, 9; *Pompejisch*, 15, 16,



A. GARNERI. L'Ornato - Vodemecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Antico; Cavallo, 11. — Assiro: Leone, 2, 3; Londra, British Museo, Cavallo, 13. — Egiziano: Leone, 1; Roma, Campidoglio, Sfinge, scalinata 6. — Greco: Atene, Partenone, Cavallo, 12; Roma, Museo Capitolino, Lupa IV sec. av. C.) e Romolo e Remo, (Rinascenza), 14. — Medioevo: Rouen, Cattedrale, Chimera, 8. — Moderno: Leoni, Italiano, 7; Francese, 15; Spagnuolo, 16; Roma, S. Pietro, Leone, (Canova) 18; Santiago (Chill), S. Isidoro, Chimera, 10. — Rinascenza: Firenze, S. Maria Novella, Leoni Araldici, 17; S. Croce, 19; Museo Nazionale, Leone, («Marzocco» Donatello) 9. — Romano; Grifi, 4, 5.

6

Antique: 11. — Assyrien: 2, 3, 13. — Egyptien: 1, 6. — Grec: 12, 14. — Moderne: 7, 10, 15, 16, 18. — Moyen-âge: 8. — Renaissance Italienne: 9, 17, 19. — Romain: 4, 5.

6.4

Antique: 11. — Assyrian: 2.3.13. — Egyptian: 1, 6. — Greek: 12, 14. — Modern: 7, 10.15, 16.18. — Mediaeval: 8. — Italian Renaissance: 9, 17, 19. — Roman: 4, 5.

2

Antigo: 11. — Assyrio: 2, 3, 13. — Edad Media: S. — Egypcio: 1, 6. — Greco: 12, 14. — Moderno: 7, 10, 15, 16, 18. — Renascença Italiana: 9, 17, 19. — Romano: 4, 5.

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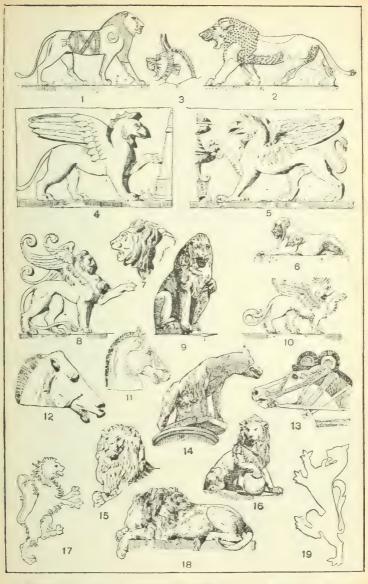
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P. 33

Antigua: 11. — Asiria: 2. 3. 12. — Edad Media: 8. — Egipcia: 1. 6. — Griega: 12. 14. — Moderna: 7. 10, 15, 16, 18. — Renacimiento Italiano: 9, 17, 19. — Romana: 4, 5.

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Aegyptisch: 1, 6, — Antike: 11, — Assyrisch: 2, 3, 12, — Griechisch: 12, 14, — Mittelalter: 8, — Modern: 7, 10, 15, 16, 18, — Italienische Renaissance: 9, 17, 19, — Römisch: 4, 5,



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vadererum, 2700 Motivi.

Greco: Ramo di olivo, 2. — Moderno: Finale tipografico, 1. — Rinascenza Francese: Frammento di tappezzeria, 5; Fontainebleau, Castello, tappezzeria, 11. — Rococò: Museo Carnavalet, pitture attribuite a Salembier, 3, 10, 12; la Favorita di Watteau, 9; intaglio di porta, 4; decorazione di sala, 6, Louvre, cartella, 7; Vaso in Stile Luigi XVI, 8.

800

Grec: 2. — Moderne: 1. — Renaissance: 5, 11. — Rococò: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.

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French Renaissance: 5, 11. — Greek: 2. - Modern: 1. — Ro-cocò: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.

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Grego: 2. — Moderno: 1. — Renascença Franceza: 5. 11 — Rococò: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.

6.4

Греческій: 2.— Нов'вішій: 1.— Рококо: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.— Франизускео Возрожденіе: 5, 11.

P. 30

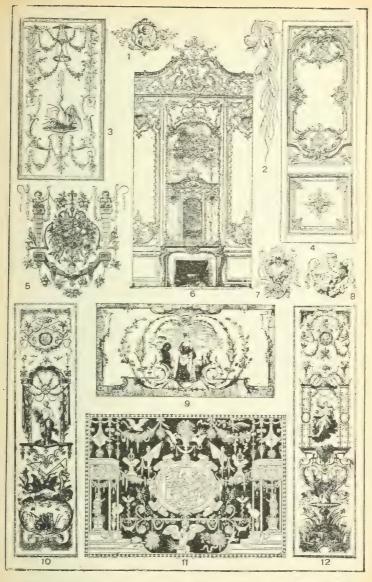
Griega: 2. – Moderna: 1. – Renacimiento Francés: 5, 11. – Rococò: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.

600

Französische Renaissance: 5, 11. — Griechisch: 2. — Modern: 1. — Rokoko: 3, 4, 6-10, 12.



Antico tessuto Giapponese.



Barocco: Firenze, Galleria Corsini, cornici, 14, 15. — Moderno: frontone tipografico, 16. — Rinascenza: Orvieto, Cappella (pitture di Luca Sigorelli), 1, 11, 17; Roma, Via Giulia, fregio, graffito, 2; tappezzerie, (Andrea Guadagnino da Venezia) 7, 8; disegno (Niccoletto da Modena), 3; angelo (quadro S. Pietro in Cattedra di Cima da Conegliano), 18. — Rinascenza Francese: Anet, Castello di Diana di Poitiers, formelle, 4, 5. — Rocco: finale, 12; disegni (P. E. Babel), 6, 13; disegni (Giovanni Lepautre), 9, 10.

2

Baroque: 14, 15. — Moderne: 16. — Renaissance: 4, 5. — Renaissance Italienne: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Roccoc: 6, 9, 10, 12, 13.

200

Barocco: 14, 15. — French Renaissance: 4, 5. — Italian Renaissance: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Modern: 16. — Roccoc; 6, 9, 10, 12, 13.

236

Baroco: 14, 15. — Moderne: 16. — Renascença Franceza: 4, 5. — Renascença Italiana: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Rococo: 6, 9, 10, 12, 13.

4.36

Варокко: 14, 15. — Итальянское Везрожденіе: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Новъйшій: 16. — Рококо: 6, 9, 10, 12, 13. — Французское Возрожденіе: 4, 5.

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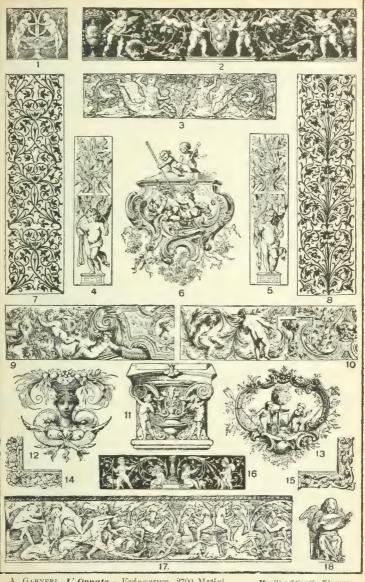
Barroca: 14, 15. — Moderna: 16. — Renacimiento Francés: 4, 5. — Renacimiento Italiano: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Rococó: 6, 9, 10, 12, 13.

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Barockstil: 14, 15. — Französische Renaissance: 4, 5. — Italienische Renaissance: 1-3, 7, 8, 11, 17, 18. — Modern: 16. — Rokoko: 6, 9, 10, 12, 13.



Aquila Romana.



A. GARNERI. L' Ornato - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi.

Barocco: 1-5. 7-9, 11. 12. 14. — Rinascenza: Firenze, Galleria degli Uffizi. disegno di Pierix del Vaga, 15. — Rinascenza Tedesca: Alberto Durer, 6, 10, 13.

6.0

Baroque: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — Renaissance Allemande: 6, 10, 13. — Renaissance Italienne: 15.

6

Barocco: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — German Renaissance: 6, 10, 13. — Italian Renaissance: 15.

0.35

Baroco: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — Renascença Alléma: 6, 10, 13. — Renascença Italiana: 15.

6.0

Варокко: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 15. — Нѣмецкое Возрожденіе: 6, 10, 13.

6.0

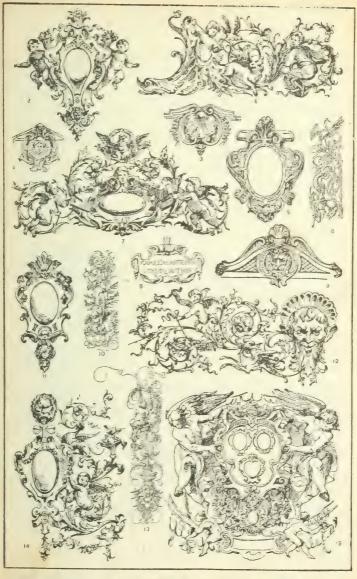
Barroca: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — Renacimiento Aleman: 6, 10, 13. — Renacimiento Italiano: 15.

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Barockstil: 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14. — Deutsche Renaissance: 6, 10, 13. — Italienische Renaissance: 15.



Genova. — Zoccolo Architettonico Rinascenza.



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Trofei. — Moderno: Scherma, 1. — Rinascenza: Parigi, Biblioteca Nazionale, (manoscritto Matteo Corvino) miniatura, 2, 4; Monselice, Casa Grifalconi, graffito, 5, 6; Napoli, S. Domenico, Mon. Pandonio, bassoriliero, 8; Torino, Museo d'Arte Civica, Tomba Gastone di Foix, altorilieri, (Bambaia) 10, 14; Bologna, S. Petronio, intarsio, 12. — Rinascenza Francese: Parigi, Tuileries, bassoriliero, 11, 13. — Rinascenza Olandese: bassoriliero, 3. — Rinascenza Tedesca: bassoriliero, 7, 9.

86.0

Trophées. — Moderne: 1. — Renaissance: 11, 13. — Renaissance Allemande: 7, 9. — Renaissance Italienne: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14. — Renaissance Hollandois: 3.

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Tropys. — French Renaissance: 11, 13. — German Renaissance: 7, 9 — Hollander Renaissance; 3. — Italian Renaissance: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14. — Modern: 1.

46.4

Tropheos. — Moderno: 1. — Renascença Allemá: 7, 9. — Renascença Franceza: 11, 13. — Renascença Hollandeza: 3. — Renascença Italiana: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14.

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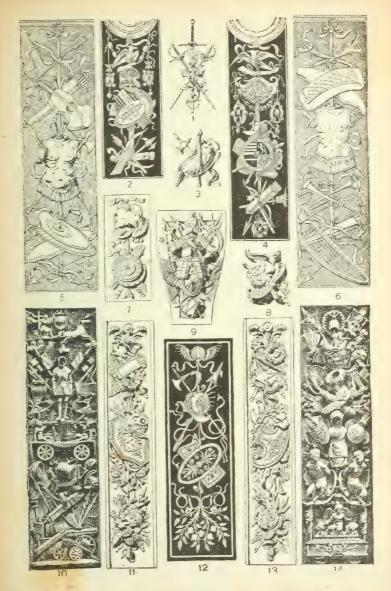
Трофей. — Голландское Возрожденіе: 3. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14. — Новъйшій: 1. — Нъмецкое Возрожденіе: 7, 9. — Франпузское Возрожденіе: 11, 13.

6.0

Trofeos. — Moderna: 1. — Renacimiento Alemán: 7, 9. — Renacimiento Francés: 11, 13. — Renacimiento Italián: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14. — Renacimiento Hollandés: 3,

16.0

Trophüen. — Deutsche Renaissance: 7, 9. — Französische Renaissance: 11, 13. — Holländisch Renaissance: 3. — Italienische Renaissance: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 12, 14. — Modern: 1.



Emblemi. — Barocco: Musica, 12. — Moderno: Architettura e Scultura, 1; Firenze, Formilli Pittura e Scultura, 7; Arte Cristiana, 18; Caccia e Pesca, 8: Forestale, 6; Gaegrafico, 10; Ingegneria, 9; Meccanica, 14; Postale, 3; Tiro a Segno, 13. — Rinascenza: Parigi, Tuileries, Agricoltura, 17; Musica, 2, 4; Navigazione, 16; Louvre, Salone, Musica, 5; S. Roch, Castello, Pittura e Scultura, 11, 15.

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Embleme. — Baroque: 12. — Moderne: 1, 3, 6-10, 13, 14, 18. — Renaissance: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17,

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Emblem. — Barocco: 12. — Modern: 1, 3, 6-10, 13, 14, 18. — Renaissance: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17.

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Emblemas. — Baroco: 12. — Moderno: 1, 3, 6-10, 13, 14, 18. — Renascença: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17,

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Змблема. — Варокко: 12. — Возрожденіе: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17. — Новъйшій: 1, 3, 6-10, 18, 14, 18.

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Emblemas. — Barroca: 12. — Moderna: 1, 3, 6-10, 13, 14, 18. — Renacimiento: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17.

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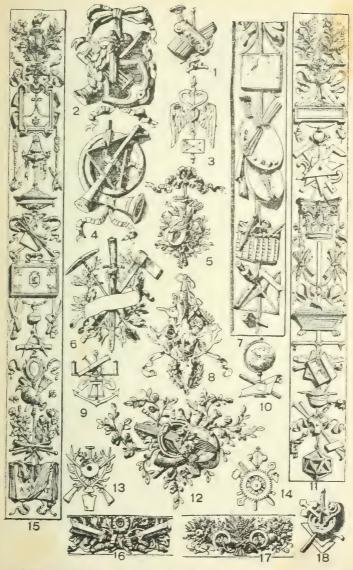
Sinnbild. — Barockstil: 12. — Modern: 1, 3, 6-10, 13, 14, 18. — Renaissance: 2, 4, 5, 11, 15-17.



Sgabello Greco.



Sgabello Assiro.



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Rilegature. — XII Secolo: Namur, Notre Dame, Erangelo, (Ugo D'OIGNES) 7. — XVI Secolo: 2, 3; Tha Majoli et Amicorun, 4, appartenuto alla famiglia Turchi (Kellner), 6; edizione del Plinio, Basilea, 8; Biblioteca di Corte, Vienna, (Giovanni Groller) 10; Parigi, Biblioteca Nazionale, Emblemi e Cifre di Caterina dei Medici, (Giovanni di Tourner) 13; Armi, Emblemi e Cifre di Emrico II, 9, 15. — XVII Secolo: Armi di Gastone d'Orleans, 1. — XVIII Secolo: Institutio Sociatatis Jesu (Pandeoup), mosaico, 5; Relazione dell'entrata del Re all'Havre (Pandeoup), marocchino, 14; Fermaglio di Bibbia del XVI secolo, Lipsia, Museo, 12.

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Reliures du XII, XVI, XVII et XVIII Siécle: 1-15.

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Binding of XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII Century: 1-15.

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Encadernações dos Seculos XII, XVI, XVII e XVIII: 1-15.

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Пергплетт 12, 16, 17 и 18-го Впка: 1-15.

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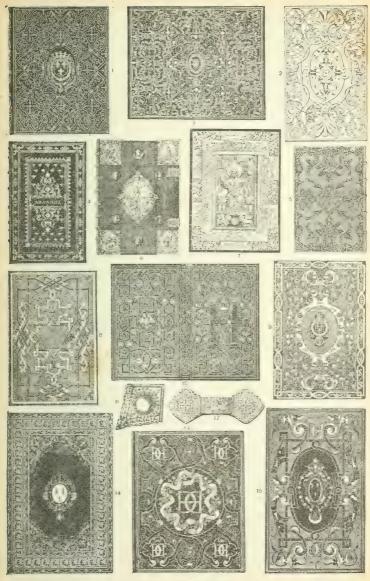
Encuadernaciones de los Siglos XII, XVI, XVII y XVIII: 1-15.

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Einband vom XII, XVI, XVII u XVIII Jahrhundert: 1-15.



Antico tessuto Giapponese.



A. GARNERI, L' Ornato - Vodemecum, 2700 Motivi.

Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Rilegature Moderne: 1-12.

Reliures Modernes: 1-12.

Binding Modern: 1-12.

Encadernações Modernas: 1-12.

Переилета Новъйшій: 1-12.

Encuadernaciones Modernas: 1-12.

Einband Modern: 1-12.



Moderno. - Pendaglio. Stile Romano

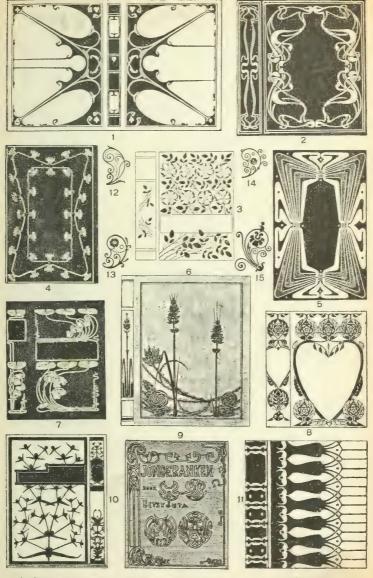






Fruite pendenti.

1. Siena: Duomo, Porta Libreria. - 2, 3, Roma: Vaticano, Loggie di RAFFAELLO.



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Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Arabo: (Antica) Caraffic. 2: Vasa, ottone damaschinato, 28. — Barocco: Versaille. Vasa (Claudio Ballin) 12: Stile Luigi XV. Gouthire. 20. — Giapponese: Vasa, Imperiale a Dragoni. 14: Vasa, tripode, bronzo. 17. — Greco: Parigi. Louvre. Vasa, terracotta. 1: Pietrogrado. Nazionale. (?) Anfora. argento. 24. — Moderno: Anfora. (M. Wegute) 5: Zaccheriera. (Cristhofle) 6: Misura per Birra. stagno. (Enderlein) 8: Vasa, ghisa. 9: Zaccheriera. (Biennais) 13: Coffittiera. (M. Roublard) 18: Vasa, bronzo. (Leon Leconte) 19; Vasa, cristallo di rocca. (M. Hubert) 21: Vasa, maumo, (Chapu) 26: Anfora. Stile Arabo. (Zoloagal). — Rinascenza; Misura per Birra. 7: Coppa. (Holdens) 4; Firenze, Galleria Corsini. (Scuola Cellin) Ampolla. 22. — Romano: Boccale, argento, 11: Berlino. Musco, Tesoro d'Hildeshein, argento. Ciotola 10. Cantari 15 e 25: Parigi. S. Germain, Cantaro, argento, 16.

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Arabe: 2, 3, 23. — Baroque: 12, 20. — Grec: 1, 24. — Japonais: 14, 17. — Moderne: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26. - — Renaissance: 4, 7, 22. — Romain: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25.

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Arabic: 2, 3, 23. — Barocco: 12, 20. — Greek: 1, 24. — Japanese: 14, 17. — Modern: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26. — Renaissance: 4, 7, 22. — Roman: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25,

0.36

Arabe: 2, 3, 23. — Baroco: 12, 20. — Grego: 1, 24. — Japanez: 14, 17. — Moderno: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26. — Renascença: 4, 7, 22. — Romano: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25.

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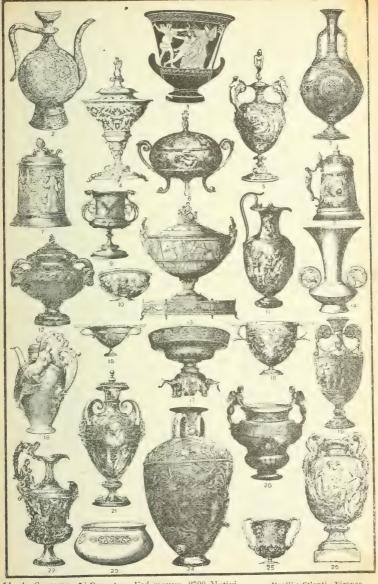
Арабскій: 2, 3, 23. — Варокко: 12, 20. — Возрожденіе: 4, 7, 22. — Греческій: 1, 24. — Повѣшій: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26. — Римскій: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25. — Японскій: 14, 17.

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Arabe: 2, 3, 23, — Barroca: 12, 20, — Griega: 1, 24 — Japonesa: 14, 17, — Moderna: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26, — Renacimiento: 4, 7, 22, — Romana: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25.

P. 30

Arabisch: 2, 3, 28. — Barockstil: 12, 20. — Griechisch: 1, 24, — Japanisch: 14, 17. — Modern: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19, 21, 26. — Renaissance: 4, 7, 22. — Römisch: 10, 11, 15, 16, 25.



Barocco: Firenze, Galleria Corsini, Console, 1, 2, 18; Parma, Museo d'Antichità, Cornici, 3, 4; Poltrone, 5, 10, 15; Leggio, 19; Lucca. Palazzo Mansi a S. Pellegrino, Syabello, 13; Lucamani, 16; Venezia, Cornice, (Brustolox Andrea) 9.— Rinascenza: Siena, Convento di Monteoliveto, Candelliere, (Fra Giovanni da Verona) 17; Venezia. Tesoro di S. Marco, Sedia Dogale, 12.— Rocco: 7; Parigi, Biblioteca dell'Arsenale, Sala della Musica, Emblema, 8; Museo Carnavalet, dal Palazzo degli Stuarts, Emblema, 14; Varsavia, Castello, Sala della Regina, Specchio, 6; Bery, Castello, Traratura, intaglio, 11.

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Baroque: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Renaissance Italienne: 12, 17. — Rococo: 6-8, 11, 14.

4.36

Barocco: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Italian Renaissance: 12, 17. — Roccoc: 6-8, 11, 14.

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Baroco: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Renascença Italiana: 12, 17. — Rococo: 6-8, 11, 14.

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Ворокко: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Итальянское Возрожденіе: 12, 17. — Рококо: 6-8, 11, 14.

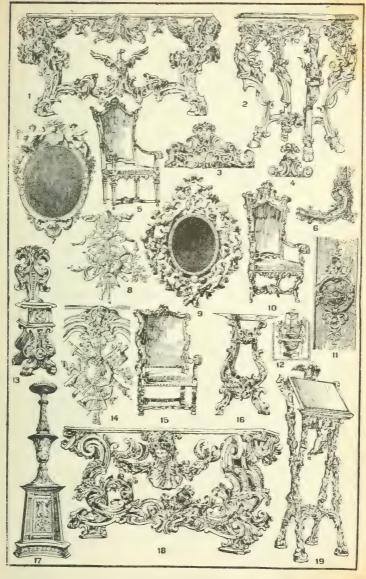
Barroca: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Renacimiento Italiano: 12, 17. — Rococo: 6-8, 11, 14.

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Barockstil: 1-5, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19. — Italienische Renaissance: 12, 17. — Rokoko: 6-8, 11, 14.



Modello di Balcone. - Secolo XVIII.



A. GARNERI. L'Ornalo - Vademecum. 2700 Motivi. Mealli e Stianti - Firenze

Assiro: Braccialetto, 30. — Barocco: Sigillo, 17: Londra. Museo Keusington. Pendola, bronzo. (Girc. Caffieri) 35. — Ebraico: Anello meziale, 16. — Egiziano: Orecchino, 13: Tendente, 15. — Etrusco: Anello, 14. — Greco: Pendente, 24: Anello a serpe, 29. — Moderno: Cofanetto, bronzo incrostato d'oro e d'argento. (M. Crhistofle) 2: Candelabro, (Barst e Falize) 20: Candelabro del Duca d'Aumale, (M. Froment) 22: Candelliere, (Marticourt) 28: Lanterna, ferro battuto. 32. — Rinascerza: Lampada, bronzo. (Donatello) 1: Ciondolo, 31: Anelli, 4, 5, 18: Canneo, 6: Firenze, Museo Nazionale, Coll. Carrand, Candelliere, 7: Chiuce degli Strozzi. (propr. Roschild) acciaio, 11: Milano. Museo Poldi-Pezzoli. Croce, cristallo di rocca e argento, 19: Calice, (inglese, XVI sec.) 8: Ostrasorio, argento, (XV sec.) 21: Venezia, Museo Civico, Candelabro, (Aless. Vittoria) bronzo. 33: Trapani. Cattedrale, Leggio, (A. Scudamiclio) bronzo, 36. — Romanico: Lilla. Cattedrale, Taribolo, 26. — Romano: Pompei, Spilloni e Orecchini, 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34.

Assyrien: 30, — Baroque: 17, 35. — Egyptien: 13, 15. — Etrusque: 14. — Grec: 24, 29. — Hébraïque: 16. — Moderne: 2, 20 22, 28, 32. — Renaissance: 1, 3-8, 18, 19, 21, 33. — Romain: 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34. — Romane: 26.

6.0

Assyrian: 30. — Barocco: 17, 35. — Egiptian: 13-15, — Etrurian: 14. — Greek; 24, 29. — Hebraic: 16. — Modern: 2, 20, 22, 28, 32. — Renaissance: 1, 3-8, 18, 19, 21, 33. — Roman: 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34. — Romanesque: 36.

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Assyrio: 30. — Baroco: 17, 35. — Egypcio: 13, 15. — Etrusco: 14. — Grego: 24, 29. — Hebraico; 16. — Moderno: 2, 20, 22, 28, 32. — Renascença: 1, 3-8, 18, 19, 21, 33. — Romanico: 36. — Romano: 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34.

4.30

Асспрійскій: 30. — Варокко: 17, 35. — Возрожденіе: 1, 3-8, 18. 19. 21. 33. — Греусскій: 24, 29. — Дрезній: 14. — Еврейскій: 16. — Етинетскій: 13. 15. — Нов'яйній: 2, 20, 22, 28, 32. — Романскій: 26. — Римскій: 9-12, 28, 25, 27, 81, 34.

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Asiria: 30. — Barroca: 17, 35. — Egipcia: 13-15. — Etrusca: 14. — Griega: 24, 29. — Hebraica: 16. — Moderna: 2, 20, 22, 28, 32. — Renacimiento: 1, 3-8, 18, 19, 21, 33. — Romana: 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34. — Romanica: 36.

40.0

Aegyptisch: 13-15. — Assyrisch: 30. — Barokstil: 17, 35. — Etruskisk: 14. — Griechisch: 24, 29. — Hebaäische: 16. — Modern: 2, 20, 22, 28, 32. — Renaissance: 1, 3-8, 18, 19, 21, 33. — Romanisch: 36. — Römisch: 9-12, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34.



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Antico: Roma, Museo Vaticano. Lucerna, 5. 7, 10, 21. — Barocco: Bologna. Palazzo Loschi-Zillari, Lattente, 1; Lucca, Palazzo Mezzagrossa, Battente, 4; Venezia, Palazzo Trevisan, Battente, 2; Ferrara, Palazzo Trotti, Battente, 9; Firenze, Museo Nazionale, Coll. Carrand, Bicchiere, 17; Finate, 22; Galleria Uffizi, Fiasca. disegno di Vittorio Colonna) 23; Arezzo, Palazzo Del Monte, Battente, 8. — Greco-Romano: Napoli, Museo Nazionale, dal Tempio d'Iside di Pompei, Tripode per Sacrifizi, 20; Lucerna, 12. — Medioevo: Siena. Palazzo Grisoli. Porta Stendardo, 16; Firenze, Museo Nazionale. Coll. Carrand, Candelliere, 19. — Rinascenza: Firenze, Museo Nazionale, Coll. Carrand, Candelliere, 3; Porta torcie, 11; Battente, 18; Bologna, Propr. Mattei, Battente, Giambologna) 6; Siena, Palazzo del Magnifico, Giacomo Cozzarelli Anello, 13; Porta Stendardo, 15.

6.4

Autique: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Baroque: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. — Grec-Romain: 12, 20. - Moyen-âge: 16, 19. - Renaissance: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18.

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Antique: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Barocco: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. — Greck-Roman: 12, 20, - Mediaeval: 16, 19, - Renaissance: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18,

6.4

Antigo: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Baroco: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. — Edade Media: 16, 19, - Grego Romano: 12, 20, - Renascença: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18.

46.4

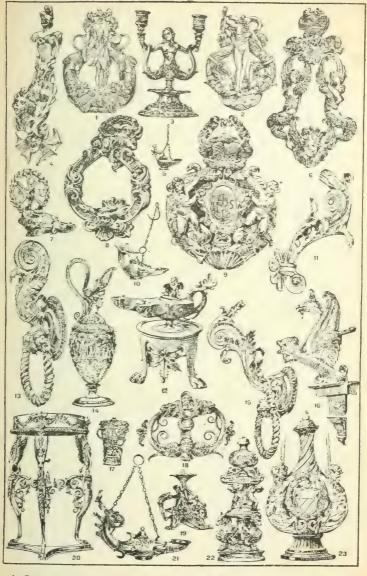
Варокко: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. - Возрожденіе: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18. - Греческій: 12, 20. — Древній: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Средніе Вѣка: 16, 19.

6.0

Antigua: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Barroca: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. — Edad-Media: 16, 19. — Griega-Romana: 12, 20. — Renacimiento: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18.

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Antike: 5, 7, 10, 21. — Barockstil: 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 17, 22, 23. — Griechisch-Römisch: 12, 20. — Mittelalter: 16, 19. — Renaissance: 3, 6, 11, 13, 15, 18,



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Barocco: Campanello, 7; Acquasantiera, 10, 19; Zuccheriera, 22; Roma, Gesù, Lampadario, bronzo, 9.— Moderno: Roma, Palazzo Reale, Salone del Consiglio, Porta Stendardo, ferro battuto, (Marco Carosini 1; Campo Verano, Monumento Meredhit, Lampadario, (M. Carosini dis. arch. G. Sacconi) 15; (M. Carosini acquisto di S. M. Umberto I) Porta Lampada o Vaso, 20; Candelliere, 24, Siena, Porta Stendardo 2, Candelabro 5, Porta Vasi 6, Candelabro (Zalaffi), 14; Lanterna 4, Porta Stendardo, (Franci) 8; Palermo, Palazzo Baucina, Lampadario, (eseg. dall'Ospizio S. Michele, Roma, dis. arch. R. Ojetti) 16.— Rinascenza: Siena, Piazza della Postierla, Porta Stendardo, (Giac. Cozzarelli) 3; Firenze, Museo Nazionale, Alari, 11, 12; Coll. Carrand Candelliere, 13; Battente, 17; Campanello, 19; Roma, S. Maria del Popolo, Lampada, (Lorenzetto da dis. di Raffaello (?), bronzo, 18; Venezia, Candelabro, 21; Chiesa della Salute, Candelabro, (Andrea Bresciano) 23.

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Baroque: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22. — Moderne: 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 14, 16-20, 24. — Renaissance: 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 21, 23.

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Barocco: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22, — Modern: 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 14-16, 20, 24, — Renaissance: 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 21, 23.

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Baroco: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22. — Moderno: 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 14-16, 20, 24. — Renascença: 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 2:, 23.

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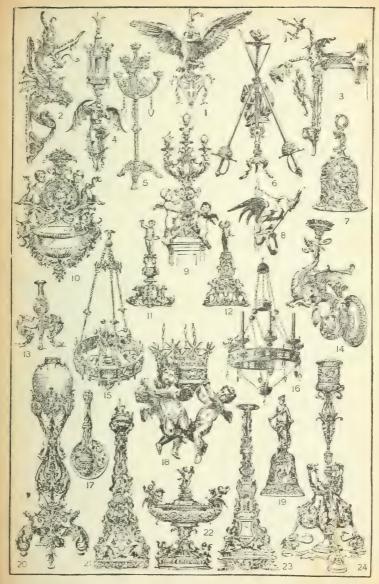
Варокко: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22. — Возрожденіе: 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 21, 23. — Новъщій: 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 14, 16, 20, 24.

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Barroca: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22. — Moderna: 1, 2, 4-6, 8, 14-16, 20, 24. — Renacimiento: 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 21, 23.

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Barockstil: 7, 9, 10, 19, 22. — [Modern: 1,\(\xi\)2, 1-6,\(\xi\)8, 14-16.\(\xi\)20, 24. — Renaissance; 3, 11-13, 17, 18, 21, 23.



Barocco: Inferriate, 6. S. 10: Roma. S. Marco, Canvello, 2: Museo Industriale, Inferriata, 7: Palazzo Colonna, Rostra, 14: Padova, Inferriata, 9: Rostre, 16. 34. 33; Venezia. S. Boldo, Rostra, 12: Inferriata, 17, 25; Scuola dell'Arte Teodoro Battioro, Cancello, 29: Ferrara, S. Francesco, Cancello, 19: Verona, Inferriata, 30. — Medioevale: Venezia. S. Marco (Tesoro), Cancelletto, 5: Verena, Ferro divisorio, 20; Sepolero degli Scaligeri, Cancello, 23; Caen. Notre Dame de la Delivrance, Bandello, 15: Glasbach (Cologna), Bandella, 18; Obertesel sur le Rin, Bandella, 22: Verdun. Cattedrale, Ringhiera, 26. — Moderno: Firenze, Battistero, Cancello, 3: Roma, Min. della Guerra, Rostra, 38; Porta fumbre, 32: Rampa, 37 — Rinascenza; Siena, Palazzo Pubblico, 11; Venezia. S. Maria Formosa, Rostra, 13: Vicenza, Casa Musan, Inferriata, 21: Perugia. Duomo, Inferriata, 34: Firenze, S. Croce (Camposanto) Inferriata, 35; S. Maria Novella, Inferriata, 39. — Roccocò: Balconi, 4, 24: Versailles, Balcone, 27: Parigi, Corte di Cassazione, Balcone, 28: Arezzo, Casa Cellesi, Ringhiera, 1.

P. 30

Baroque: 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Moderne: 3, 32, 36-38. — Moyen-âge: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26. — Renaissance: 13, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Rococo: 4, 24, 27, 28.

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Barocco: 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Mediaeval: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 28, 26. — Modern: 3, 32, 36-38. — Renaissance: 11, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Roccoò: 4, 24, 27, 28,

40.0

Baroco: 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Edade Media: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26. — Moderno: 3, 32, 36-38. — Renascença: 11, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Rococo: 4, 24, 27, 28.

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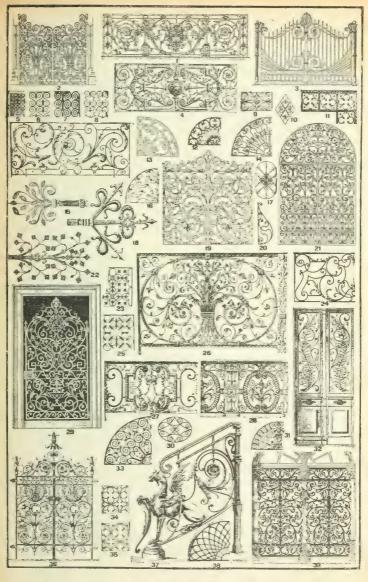
Варокко: 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Возрожденіе: 11, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Новъйшій: 3, 32, 36-38. — Рококо: 4, 24, 27, 28. — Средніе Въка: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26.

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Barroca: 1, 2, 6-10, 12, 14, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Edad-Media: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26. — Moderna: 3, 32, 36-38. — Renacimiento: 11, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Rococò: 4, 24, 27, 29.

A. 97

Barockstil: 1, 2, 6-11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 25, 29-31, 33. — Mittelatter: 5, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 26, — Modern: 3, 32, 36-38. — Renaissance: 11, 13, 21, 34, 35, 39. — Rokokò: 4, 24, 27, 28.



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Giapponese: Frontespizio, 5: — Moderno: Parigi, Tuilieres, Frontone, Carpeaux, 4; Cesello, 6; Intestazione, (Garneri) 7; Frontespizio Giornale Architettura) 8; Frontespizio, (Album offerto a Taisserenc 1878: 11; Ex-Libris, 13, 17, 23, 24. — Rinascenza: Parigi, Biblioteca Nazionale, Manoscritto, (Mattia Corvin) 1; Frontespizio, (Rubens) 9; Amorini, bronzo, (Donatello) 18, 19; Monselice, Stemma (Grifalconi) graffito, 25. — Rococò: Frontespizi, (Antonio Watteau) 2, 3; Specchi, 10, 12. — Romanico: Pierrefonds, Castello. Bove, 20; Pellicano, 22.

0.36

Japonais: 5. — Moderne: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 24. — Renaissance: 1. 9, 18, 19, 25. — Rococò: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Romane: 20, 22.

86.0

Japanese: 5. — Modern: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 24. — Renaissance: 1, 9, 18, 19, 25. — Rococò: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Romanesque: 20, 22.

80.4

Iaponez: 5. — Moderno: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 24. — Renascença: 1, 9, 18, 19, 25. — Roccoè: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Romanico: 20, 22.

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Возрожденіе: 1, 9, 18, 19, 25. — Новъйшій: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 24. — Рококо: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Романскій: 20, 22. — Японскій: 5.

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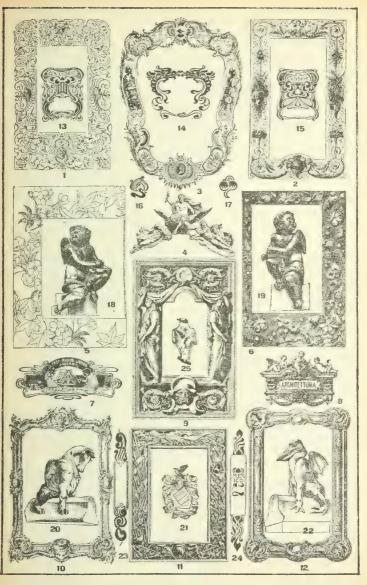
Japonesa: 5. — Moderna: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 24. — Renacimiento: 1, 9, 18, 19, 25. — Rococó: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Romanica: 20, 22.

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Japanisch: 5. — Modern: 4, 6-8, 11, 13-17, 23, 34. — Renaissance: 1, 9, 18, 19, 25. — Rokoko: 2, 3, 10, 12. — Romanisch: 20, 22.



Moderno. - A. GARNERI.



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Finali — Moderni: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 52, 34; Americani, 12, 15, 23, 26, 29, 31; — Del XVI, XVII, e XVIII Secolo, 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33, — Russo: XIV Secolo, 20,

8,30

Culs-de-lampe. — Moderne: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34; Americain, 12, 15, 23, 26, 29, 31; — Du XVI, XVII et XVIII Siècle, 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33, — Russe: XIV Siècle, 20.

B. 30

Tail-pièce. — Moderne: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34: American, 12, 15, 28, 26, 29, 31- — Of XVI, XVII, XVIII, Century, 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33, — Russian: XIV Century, 20.

400

Vinhetas. — Moderno: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34: Americanas, 12, 15, 23, 26, 29, 31. — Dos Seculos XVI, XVII e XVIII, 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33. — Russo, Seculo XIV, 20.

0.9

Подевівска "Тампы. — Современные: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34. — Вовременные Американцы: 12, 17, 28, 26, 29, 31. — Русское: 20. — 16, 17, и 18 Вика: 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33.

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Vinètas. — Modernos: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34; Americanas, 12, 17, 23, 26, 29, 31, — De los Siglos XVI, XVII u XVIII, 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33, — Rusas: Siglo XIV, 20.

do .

Hende. — Modern: 4-6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34; Americanische, 12, 15, 23, 26, 29, 31. — Vom XVI, XVII u. XVIII Jahrhundert: 1-3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 18, 22, 28, 29, 33. — Russisch: XIV Jahrhundert, 20.



Moderno.



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101

Rinascenza: Alabarde disegnate da Leonardo da Vinci: 1-7

0.00

Renaissance: Hallebarde de Léonard de Vinci: 1-17.

6.00

Renaissance: Halberd of XV Century: 1-37.

6.0

Renascença; Alabardas do Seculo XV: 1-37.

0.00

Возрожденіг: Алебарда стиль 15 Вика: 1-37.

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Renacimieto: Alabardas del Siglo XV: 1-37.

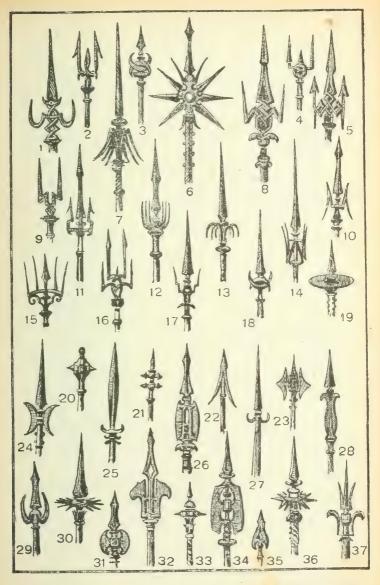
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Romano

Renaissance: Hellebarde vom XV Jahrhundert: 1-37.



Finale di Barri. XVII Secolo



102

Rinascenza: Fiaschette, (XVI sec.), 1, 4, 5; Moschetti, (Antonio Francini bresciano, XVI sec.), 2, 3, 7; Museo Cassel, Spada, (regulata da Papa Innocenzio VIII, XV sec.), 11, 24; Fodera di Spada, regulata da Papa Nicolo' V, XV sec.), 25; Parigi, Museo Louvre, Impugnatura, (disegno di Polidoro da Caravaggio, XV sec.), 15; Impugnature del XVI Secolo, 8, 9, 13; Spada da Scherma, 12; Bavero, (Pompeo della Chiesa, milanese), 14; Venezia, Monumento Colleoni, Corazza, (Alesnandro Leopardo), 21; Guanto di Ferro, 23; Milano, Museo Poldi-Pezzoli, Gambale, 17. — Rinascenza Spagnuola: Bracciale, (appartenuto a Ferdinando il Cattolico Re di Aragona e Castiglia), 20. — Rinascenza Tedesca: Spadaccia, (XVI sec., 10; Pugnale, (disegno di Holbein), 18, 19, 26; Firenze, Museo Nazionale Impugnatura, (Woerriot Pietro), 6.

66A

Renaissance: Armes et Armures du XV et XVI Siècle, 1-26.

23

Renaissance: Arms and Armoutes of XV and XVI Century, 1-26.

.

Renascença: Armas e Armaduras dos Seculos XV e XVI, 1-26,

6.4

Возрожденіе: Аружіе стиль Броня 15 и 16 Вика, 1-26.

200

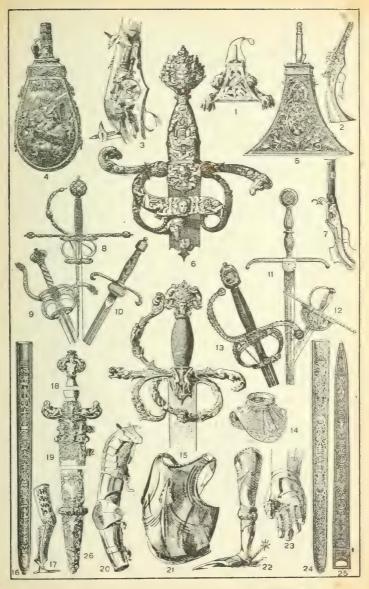
Renacimiento: Armas y Armaduras de los Siglos XV y XVI, 1-26.

Renaissance: Waffen und Rüstung vom XV u. XVI Jahrhundert, 1-26.



Muso di Leone Laurato.

Acquaforte — Stefano della Bella.



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Nimbi o Aureole del XII e XIV Secolo, - Parma, Pinacoteca. Scuola Giottesca, 4, 7; Firenze, Galleria dell'Accadamia, ignoto. 9; Ugolino da Siena, 1, 3, 6, 11; Ferruccio Landi, 5, 8: Puccio da SIMONE, 10; SIMONE DI MARTINI, 2.

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80.00

Nimbe du XIII et XIV Siècle: 1-11.

Crown: XIII, XIV Century: 1-11.

Aureolas dos Seculos XIII e XIV: 1-11

Сіянів: 13 и 14 Вика: 1-11.

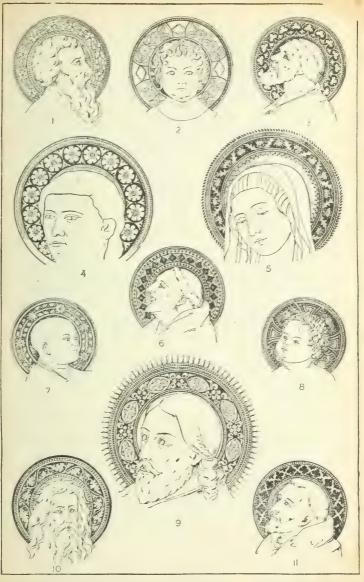
Auréolas de los Siglos XIII y XIV: 1-11,

Urna Greca. Fireuze - Gall, Uffizi

Heiligeschein vom XIII u. XIV Jahrhundert: 1-11,

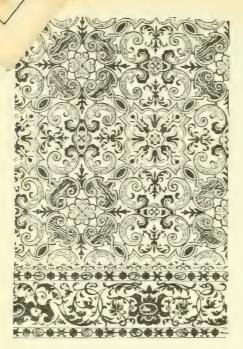


Barocco. Mascherone.



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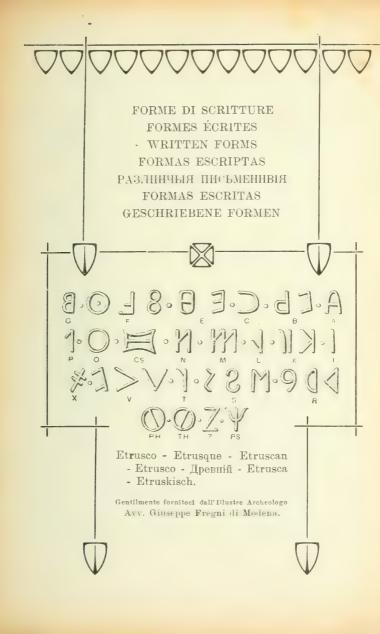


Intarsio marmoreo
Pavia. — Certosa. — Rinascenza.

Bassorilievo



Moderno. — Finale Tipografico. Italia Artistica.



Greco: Jonico) Alfabeto Lapidario, 1. Latino: Alfabeto Lapidario dell'Impero: Roma, Arco di Costantino, (306. Era Volgare), 2. — Romani: Numeri Lapidari, 3.

200

Grec (Jonique): Alphabet, 1. — Latin: Alphabet de l'Empire: Rome. Arc de Costantin. (306. Era Vulgaire). 2. — Romains: Chiffres, 3.

4.30

Greek (Jonic): Alphabet, 1. — Latin: Alphabet of the Empire: Rome, Arch of Costantin, (306. National Period), 2. — Roman Numbers, 3.

Grego (Jonico,: Alphabeto, 1. — Latino: Alphabeto do Imperio: Roma, Arco de Constantino, (306, Era Vulgar), 2. — Romanos Algarismos, 3.

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Греческій (Іоническій): Азбука, 1.— Латинскій: Азбука стиль (Време на Имперіи), 2.— Римскіе Номера: 3.

0.37

Griego (Jónico): Alfabeto, 1. — Latino: Alfabeto del Imperio: Roma. Arco de Costantino, (306. Ero Vulgar), 2. — Romanos: Numeros. 3.

0.00

Griechisch (Jonisch): Alphabet, 1. — Lateinisch: Alphabet vom Kaisertum: Röm, Konstantinusbogen, (306. n. Chr.), 2. — Römische: Nummern, 3.





Lettere Scolastiche Americane.
D. C. Heath & Compagny

ABLAET

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Romanico: Alfabeto del Secolo VIII, 1. - del Secolo XIII, 2.

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Romane: Alphabet du Siècle VIII, 1. - du Siècle XIII, 2

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Romanesque: Alphabet of VIII Century, 1. — of XIII Century, 2.

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Romanico: Alphabeto do Seculo VIII, 1. - do Seculo XIII, 2.

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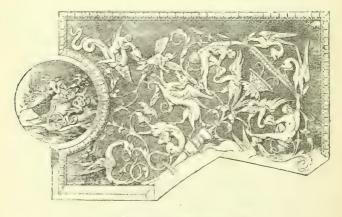
Ротанскіе: Азбука стиль 8 Вика, 1. — стиль 13 Вика. 2.

23

Romanico: Alfabeto del Siglo VIII, L. - del Siglo XIII, 2.

23

Romanische: Alphabet vom VIII Jahrhundert, 1. — vom XIII Jahrhundert, 2.



Orvieto. — Cattedrale.

Cappella dipinta da Luca Signorelli.

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EE FT C h I K L
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QRSTUYX

Longobardo-Cassinese: Alfabeto del XI Secolo, 1. — Alfabeto del XII Secolo, 2.

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Lombardes-Cassinesi: Alphabet du XI Siècle, 1. — Alphabet du XII Siècle, 2.

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Lombardian-Cassinesi: XI Century, Alphabet, 1. — XII Century, Alphabet, 2.

Lombardo-Cassinez: Alphabeto do Seculo XI, t. — Alphabete do Seculo XII, 2.

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. Тотбарло-Касспнскій: 11 Вика, Азбука, 1. — 12 Вика, Азбука, 2.

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Lombardo-Casinense: Alfabeto del Siglo XI, 1. — Alfabeto del Siglo XII, 2.

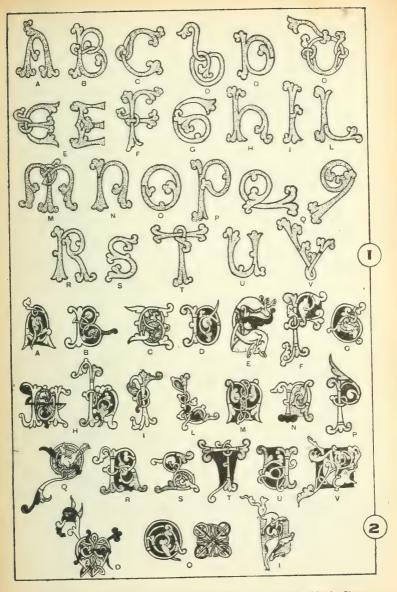
600

Lombardische-Cassinesische: Alphabet vom XI Jahrhundert, 1. — Alphabet vom XII Jahrhundert, 2.





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Ebraico: Alfabeto, 1. — Russo: Alfabeto Moderno, Maiuscolo e Minuscolo. 2, 3.

4

Hébraique: Alphabet, 1. — Russe: Alphabet Moderne, 2, 3.

200

Hebraic: Alphabet, 1. - Russian: Modern Alphabet, 2, 3.

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Hebraico: Alphabeto, 1. — Russo: Moderno Alphabeto, 2, 3.

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Еврейскій: Азбука, 1. — Русское: Модерпв Азбука, 2, 3.

S.A

Hebreo: Alfabeto, 1. - Rusa: Alfabeto Moderno, 2. 3.

do.A

Hebrüische: Alphabet, 1. - Russische: Modern Alphabet, 2, 3.



Russo — Russe — Russian — Russo — Pycekoe — Rusa — Russische.





КЛМНОПРСТУФ

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Arabo: Alfabeto, 1; Numeri, 2. — Indiani: Numeri, 3.

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Arabe: Alphabet, 1; Chiffres, 2. - Hindows: Chiffres, 3.

300

Arabic: Alphabet, 1; Numbres. 2. - Indian: Numbres, 3.

Arabe: Alphabeto. 1; Algarismos, 2. — Indianos: Algarismos. 3.

230

Арабскій: Азбука, 1: Номера. 2. — ІІнбійпскіе: Номера, 3.

600

Arabe: Alfabeto, 1; Numeros, 2. — Indios: Numeros, 3.

4

Arabische: Alphabet, 1; Ziffern, 2. - Indische: Ziffern, 3.



Barocco. — Cartoccio. Da un seggiolone del XVII Secolo.



Gotici: Alfabeti, Lycum Regis, (Inghilterra): Chiesa S. Margherita, XIII Secolo, 1; Westmister (Inghilterra), Badia, Monumento a Riccardo II, XIV Secolo, 2; del XV Secolo, 3.

8

Gothiques: Alphabet du XIII, XIV et XV Siècle, 1-3.

6

Gothic: XIII, XIV, XV Century, Alphabets, 1-3

800

Gothicos: Alphabetos dos Seculos XIII, XIV e XV, 1-3.

23

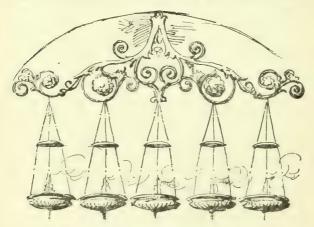
Гомпиескіе: 13, 14, и 15 Вика Азбука. 1-3.

200

Góticos: Alfabetos de los Siglos XIII, XIV y XV 1-3.

6

Gothische: Alphabets vom XIII, XIV u. XV Jahrhundert, 1-3.



Lanpadario del Tabernacolo di Buffalmacco. Firenze — Via Ricasoli. Rinascenza.

ABUDER6 hIKLMNO DORSOVW XYI

HBOOEFO TRUM OPORSTU WXVZ

abedefghiklmnopgresttuurni.

Gotici: Alfabeti del XIV e XV Secolo, 1-3.

Gothiques: Alphabets du XIV et XV Siècle, 1-3.

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Gothic: XIV, XV Century Alphafet, 1-3.

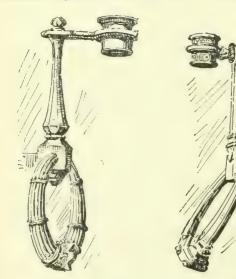
Gothicos: Alphabetos dos Seculos XIV e XV, 1-3.

Гомпиескіе: 14 и 15 Вика Азбука, 1-3.

Góticos: Alfabetos de los Siglos XIV y XV, 1-3. Acanto (Calice)

Romano

Gothische: Alphabets vom XIV u. XV Jahrhundert, 1-3.





Firenze - Palazzo Strozzi. Firenze - Palazzo Guadagni. NICOLA GROSSO (Caparra)

ABCDEEFF BBBIKKIM RBODDDKS THUMXIZ,

ABEDEFET TREMADEDR SIEDMIYZ

abedefghijklmnopq rstuumeyz Gotici: Alfabeti Moderni, 1, 3; Alfabeto del XV Secolo, 2,

100

Gothiques: Alphabet Modernes, 1, 3; Alphabet du XV Siécle, 3.

Gothic: Modern Alphalets, 1, 3; Alphabet of XV Century, 2.

60

Gothicos: Alphabetos Modernos, 1, 3; Alphabeto do Seculo XV, 2.

do o

Гомпиескіс: Модернъ Азбука, 1, 3: Азбука Стиль 15 Вика, 2.

200

Góticos: Alfabetos Modernas, 1, 3; Alfabeto del Siglo XV, 2.

230

Gothisch: Modern Alphabet, 1, 3; Alphabet vom XV Jahrhundert, 2.



Cornice per quadro di legno scolpito.

Lavoro fiorentino del XV Secolo.

HBCDEIG BIRTMNO PARSTUV WXY3

HBCDEFG BIKTMMO PORSTHO WXPB

UBCDEFGHJKEMNOP QRSCUDWXNZ abcdefghijklmnopgrstu vwryz

Lombardo-Cassinese: (Onciale) Montecassino, Codice 99, Secolo XII Alfabeto, 1. — Gotico Italiano: Torino, Bibl. Civica, Messale del Cardinale della Rovere, (Manoscritto del Secolo XVI), Alfabeto, 2; dettaglio del Messale, 3,

S.A.

Lombardes-Cassinesi: Alphabet du XI Siècle. 1 — Gothique Itatienne: Siècle XVI, 2, 3.

230

Lombardian-Cassinesi: XI Century, Alphabet, t. — Italian Gothic: XVI Century, 2, 3.

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Lombardo-Cassinez: Alphabeto do Seculo XI, 1. — Gothicos Italiano do Seculo XVI, 2, 3.

66.4

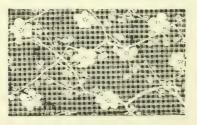
. Лотбардо - Касспнекій: 11-20 Впа, Азбука, 1. — Имальянское Гомпивскіе: Азбука, 2, 3.

1

Lombardo-Casinense del Siglo XI, Alfabeto, 1. — Góticos Italiano del Siglo XVI, 2, 3.

6

Lombardische-Cassinesische: Alphabet vom XI Jahrhundert, 1.
— Italienische Gothische vom XVI Jahrhundert, 2, 3.



Antico tessuto Giapponese.

adbeldefgh illrlmnopgt rsatuuxys

abcodefgbilmno parzestuvxyz of si og stu str pe pp

clementissime pater. pie fum chaistum filium tuum cominum nostrum suppli ces rogamus acpetimus.

Gotiche. — Iniziale del X Secolo, (Gotha, Biblioteca Erangelio) 22; del XII Secolo, 3; del XIII Secolo, 5; (Windsor, S. Giorgio, Cappella), 28-30; del XIV Secolo, 7, 14, 15, 17; del XV Secolo, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; del XVI Secolo, 19; del XVII Secolo, 18, 24, 25, 27.

36.4

Gothique. — Initial du X Siécle, 22; du XII Siècle, ; du XIII Siècle, 5, 28-30; du XIV Siècle, 7, 14, 15, 17; du XV Siècle, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; du XVI Siècle, 19; du XVII Siècle, 18, 24, 25, 27,

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Gothic, — Initiale of X Century, 22; of XII Century, 3; of XIII Century, 5, 28-30; of XIV Century, 7, 14, 15, 17; of XV Century, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; of XVI Century, 19; of XVII Century, 18, 24, 25, 27.

850

Gothicos. — Inicial do Seculo X, 22; do Seculo XII, 3; do Seculo XIII, 5, 28-30; do Seculo XIV, 7, 14, 15, 17; do Seculo XV, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; do Seculo XVI, 19; do Seculo XVII, 18, 24, 25, 27.

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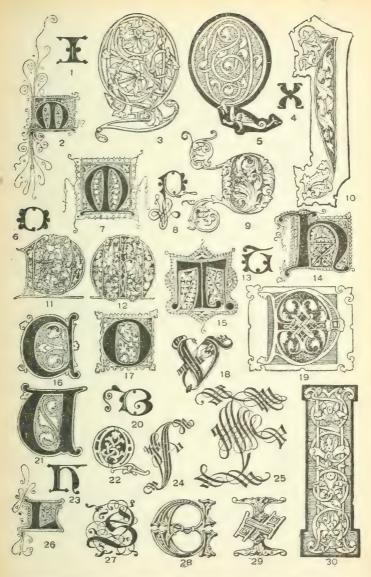
Гомеческій. — Начальная стиль 10 Вика, 22: стиль 12 Ваика, 3; стиль 13 Вика, 5, 28-30; стиль 14 Вика, 7, 14, 15, 17; стиль 15 Вика. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; стиль 16 Вика, 19: стиль 17 Вика. 18, 24, 25, 27.

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Goticas. — Iniciale del Siglo X, 22; del Siglo XII, 3; del Siglo XIII, 5, 28-30; del Siglo, XIV, 7, 14, 15, 17; del Siglo XV, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; del Siglo XVI, 19; del Siglo XVII, 18, 24, 25, 27.

230

Gothische. — Initial vom X Jahrhundert, 22; vom XII Jahrhundert, 3; vom XIII Jahrhundert, 5, 28-30; vom XIV Jahrhundert, 7, 14, 15, 17; vom XV Jahrhundert, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8-13, 16, 20, 21, 23, 26; vom XVI Jahrhundert, 19; vom XVII Jahrhundert, 18, 24, 25, 26.



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Mealli e Stianti - Firense

Gotico Italiano: Venezia, Bibl. Marciana, Divini Dionijsi Areopagite, (Jaccuinus de Tridino 1502), 12; Dottrina della Vita monastica 1494, 4; Epytoma in Almagestum, (Joh Flamman de Landoja (Landau) dictus Hertzoy, Venezia 1496), 11; Bibl. Museo Civico, Juli Firmici de Nativitatibus, (Aldo Manuzio 1499), 11; Statuta Vicentine, (Simon Bevilacqua, 1499), 13; Firenze, L. Olsk, Euclides Magarensis Philosophi Platoniy, (Joh Jaccuinus de Trino, 1517), 7; Lettere Musicali, Venezia, Bibl. Marc. Il terzo libro dei Madrigali, (Antonio Gardone, 1539), 3; Treviso, Bibl. Capitolare, Odhecaton, (Petrucci da Fossombrone, 1550), 2; Lettere Corali, Montecassino Sec. XV, 10, 14. — Gotico Moderno: 5, 6. — Gotico Tedesco: Parigi, Bibl. Nazionale (Alberto Dürer, 1498), 8. — Greco: Venezia, Bibl. Marc. Etimolagicum Magnum, (Zaccaria Calliergi, sumptibus Nic. Blasti, cretensi, 1497, 9, 15.

1

Gothique: Alemmande, 8; Italienne, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Moderne, 5, 6.
— Grec: 9, 15.

die General O. Italian 1

Gothic: German, 8; Italian, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Modern, 5, 6. — Greek: 9, 15.

Gothico: Allemá, 8; Italiano, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Moderno, 5. 6. — Grego: 9, 15.

Греческій: 9, 15. — Гомпскій: Итальянское, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Модернъ, 5, 6; Нвмедкое, 8.

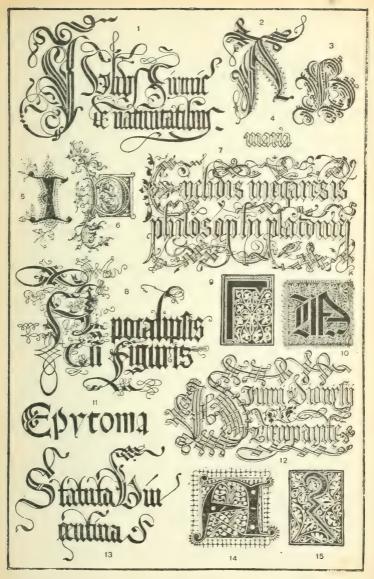
Gotico: Alemann, 8; Italiano, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Moderna, 5, 6, — Griegos: 9, 15,

Gothisch: Deutsche, 8; Italienische, 1-4, 7, 10-14; Modern, 5, 6.

— Griechisch: 9, 15.



Moderno. - Finale Tipografico.



Latini: Alfabeto del XVI Secolo, 1, 3: Alfabeto del 1734, 2, 4; Alfabeto Moderno, 5,

Latin: Alphabet du XVI Siècle, 1, 3; Alphabet du 1734, 2, 4; Alphabet Moderne, 5.

Latin: Alphabet of the XVI Century, 1, 3; Alphabet of the 1734, 2, 4: Alphabet Modern, 5.

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Latinos: Alphabeto du Seculo XVI, 1, 3; Alphabeto de 1734, 2, 4; Alphabeto Moderno, 5.

. Тампнекій: Азбука стяпь 16. Вика, 1, 3: Азбука стиль 1784, 2. 4: Азбука Новъйшій, 5.

Latinos: Alfabeto del Siglo XVI, 1, 3; Alfabeto del 1734, 2, 4; Alfabeto Moderno. 5.

Lateinisch: Alphabet vom XVI Jahrhundert, 1, 3; Alphabet vom 1734, 2, 4; Alphabet Moderne, 5.



Medusa. — Onice. Napoli. — Museo Nazionale.



Lampada in bronzo. Ercolano.

ABCDEFGHI KLMNOPQRS TVXYYZ

ABCDEFGIH KLMNOPRS TUWXZ

abcdefghiklmnopq rfuxyz

abcdefghiklmnopq rsftuvwxyz

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Latine: Iniziali del XVI e XVII Secolo, 1-26.

4

Latin: Initials du XVI et XVII Siècle, 1-26.

6.0

Latin: Initials of XVI and XVII Century, 1-26.

46.4

Latina: Iniciaes dos Seculos XVI e XVII, 1-26.

230

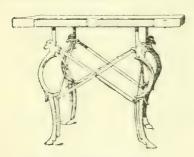
. Таминскій: Начальная ятиль 16 п 17 Вика, 1-26.

100

Latinas: Inicial de lo Siglos XVI y XVII, 1-26.

235

Lateinische: Initials vom XVI u. XVII Jahrhundert, 1-26.



Romano. — Tavolino in bronzo. Napoli — Museo Nazionale.



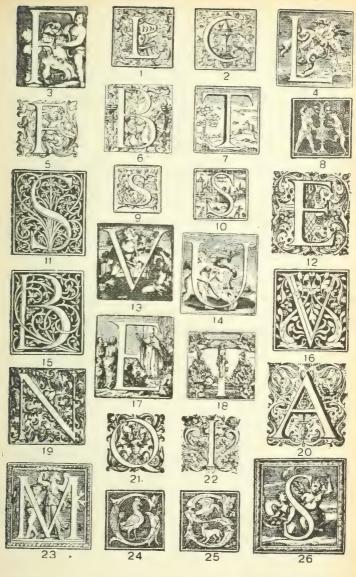
Anfora

Egiziana

Sedia. Rinascenza.



Mosaico. - Romano.



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Mealli e Stianti - Firense

Latini: Alfabeti Tipografici Moderni, 1-4; Metodo per disegnare un alfabeto inclinato, 5.

Latin: Alphabet Typographiques Modernes, 1-5.

6.0

Latin: Typographical Alphabets Modern, 1-5.

2.36

Latinos: Alphabetos Tipographicos Modernos, 1-5.

6

.Тампискій: Азбука Типографскій Новѣйшій, 1-5.

236

Latinas: Alfabetos Tipográficos Modernos, 1-5. Vaso Romano

0,00

Lateinische: Typographisches Alphabets Modernes, 1-5.



Moderno. - Finale. - Italia Artistica.



Stile Luigi XVI.



Conchiglie.

Nicchia.

ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQRSTU VWXYZ

ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRS TUVXWYZ

ABCDEFGHI JKLWNOPQR STUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHI JKLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ

HABODEFGHIJKI MNOPORS

Moderne Iniziali: Italiane, (Ceragnoli), 1-12, 16, 19; (Relossionalista, 17, 18; (Terzi), 29; Touring, 27; Esposizione-Roma 1911, 22, 23; Arte e Industria, 21, 28. - Francesi, l'Art, Fortuna (Froment) 26.

9

Modernes Initials: Italienne, 1-25, 27-29; Française, 26.

23

Moderns Initials: Italian, 1-25, 27-29; French, 26.

236

Modernas Iniciaes: Italianas, 1-25, 27-29; Francez, 26.

Mensoletta Moderna

6

Новлищій Начальная: Итальянскій, 1-25, 27, 29; Французскій, 28.

1

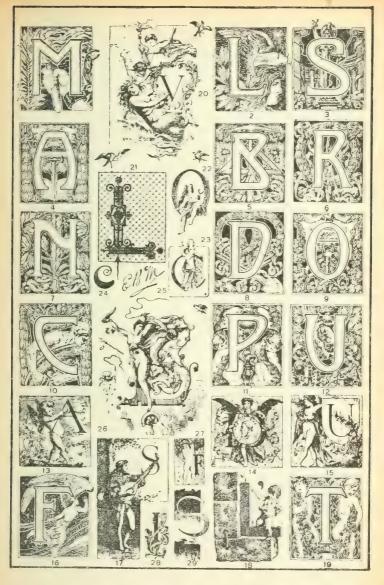
Modernas Inicialas: de Italia, 1-25, 27-29; de Francia. 26.

230

Modern Initial: Itialienische, 1-25, 27-29; Franzosische, 26.



Limoges. — Cattedrale. Rinascenza.



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Latine: Iniziali Moderne Italiane, 1-15, 20, 21, 23, 26; Francesi, 16-19, 22; Americane U. S. d. A., 24, 25.

236

Latin: Initials Modernes, 1-26.

- 0

Latin: Modern Initiales, 1-26.

0.36

Latinas: Iniciaes Modernos, 1-26.

PAG

.Тампнскій: Новъйшій Науальная, 1-26.

0,36

Latinas: Iniciales Modernas, 1-26.

430

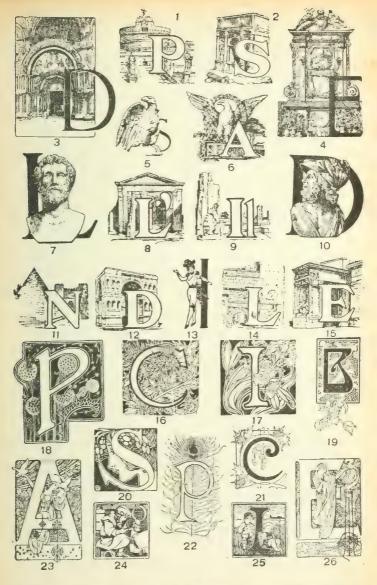
Lateinische: Modern Initial, 1-26.



Incorniciatura Rubens



La Madonna del Cuscino Terracotta smaltata Luca della Robbia.



120

Latine. — Iniziali Moderne: Belghe. 18, 19; Francesi, 1, 2, 20, 21

22, 25, 26; Italiane, 3-17, 23, 24, 27-29.

3

Latin. - Initials Modernes, 1-29.

20

Latin. - Modern Initiales, 1-29,

4

Latinas. - Iniciaes Modernas, 1-29.

800

. Тампнекій. - Новъйшій Науаньная, 1-29.

6

Latinas. - Iniciales Modernas, 1-29,

1

Lateinische. - Modern Initial, 1-29.

Vaso di Lercaro Palazzo Coccapani — Modena Secolo XVI



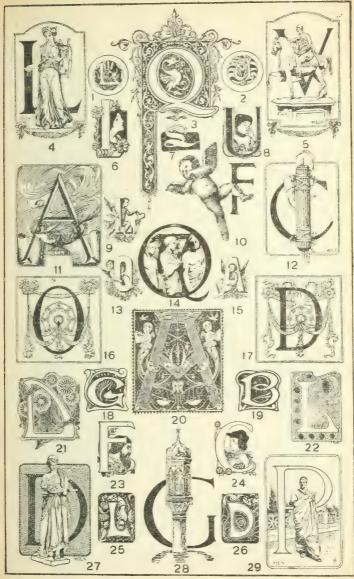
Antico tessuto Giapponese.



Ragno Marino.
Finale Tipografico — XV Secolo.



Antico Imbuto Terracotta.



Latine. — Iniziali Moderne: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Monogrammi: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41,

6

Latin. — Initials Modernes: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Monogrammes: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.

4

Latin. — Modern Initiales: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Monograms: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.

das

Latinas. - Iniciaes Modernos: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Monogrammas: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.

0.30

. Ламинскій. — Ногъйшій Науальная: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Монограмма: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.

300

Latinus. — Iniciales Modernas: 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26, 31, 33-36, 39. — Monogramas: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.

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Lateinische. — Modern Initial, 2, 4-6, 8, 10, 15, 17-20, 22, 24, 26-31, 33-36, 39. — Monogramm: 1, 3, 7, 9, 11-14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 41.



Sedia

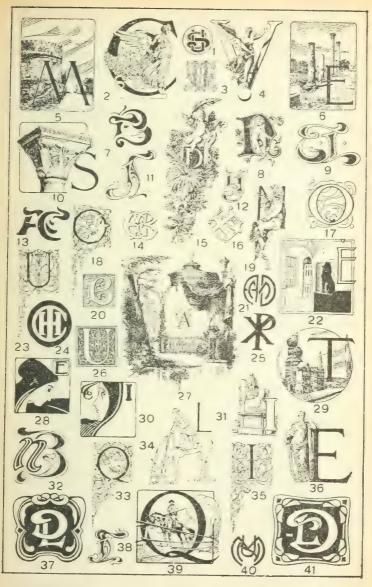


Idria



Sgabello

Pitture su vasi greci.



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Moderno: Frontespizi e Avvisi, 1-27.

SE.

Modernes: Frontispices et Réclames, 1-27.

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Modern: Frontespices and Advertisements, 1-27.

200

Moderno: Frontispicios e Annuncios, 1-27.

200

Молерия: Фронтещпицы и Объявленіе, 1-27.

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Moderno: Frontespicios y Anuncios, 1-27.

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Moderne: Vorderseiten und Reclamen, 1-27.



Vagla
Arpa Africana.



Testa di Grifo.

Ritoni



Testa di Ariete.



Disegno di Fregio di Niccoletto da Modena. Rinascenza Italiana.



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Firenze. — Orsanmichele — Stemma dei Beccai.

Luca della Robbia.



Insegna.

Araldo che regge lo Scudo.

XVI Secolo.



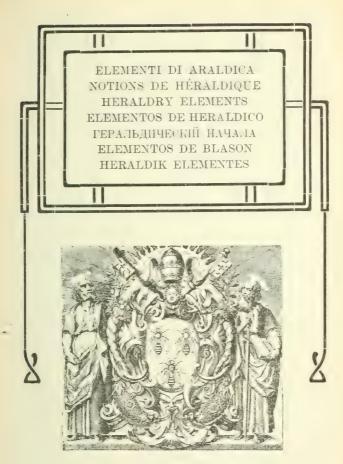
Rucellai.



Siena. — Cattedrale.

Monumento a Papa Marcello II

XVI Secolo.



S. Pietro e S. Paolo illuminati da Dio fanno da sopporti allo Stemma di Papa Urbano VIII Barberini).

da un Messale del 1634.

Division de l'Ecu; Destre du Chef. Chef 2. Senestre du Chef 3. Flanch destre 4. Courr on Alome 5. Flanch senestre 6. Pointe destre 7. Pointe 8. Pointe senestre 9. Poirtime 10. Nombril 11. — Emaux, Metaux - Ancien: Or 1. Angent 2. Gueule 3. Sinople 4. Azur 5. Sable 6. - Moderm: Acier 7. Fer 8. Pourpre 9. Grisbrun 10. Orange 11. Naturel 12. — Fourrures: Hermine 13. Contre-Hermine 14. Vair 15. Contre-Vair 16. Vair en Pal 17. Vairé 18. — Arabesque: Ancien 19-20. Moderne 21-22. — Partitions principal de PEcu: Campo 23. Parti 24. Parti mi tronqué 25-26. Compé 27. Mi parti tronqué 28. Tranché 29. Taillé 30. Tiercé 32-35. Ecartelé 36-37, Gironné 38. — Figures principales, Rebattement e pièces Honorable: Pal 39. Vergette 40. Pal Aiguissé 41. Ennie 42. Cotice 43. Bâton 44. Barre 45. Traverse 46. Chef 47. Chef abaissé 48. Chef appointé 49. Chef pal 50. Chet bande 51. Chef barre 52. Comble 53. Chempagne 54. Plaine 55. Terrasse 56. Pasce 57. Canton 58. Fasce canton 59. Fasce pal 60. Fasce bande 61. Fasce barre 62. Croix 63. Estrez 64. Santoir 65. Croix ancrée 66. Patté 67. Potence 68. Croix anillé 19. Croix noueuse 70. Croix pommellé 71. Croix retranchée 72. Croix dentellée 73. Croix patriareal 74 Croix grillé 75. Bordure 76. Bordure composé 77. Filiere dentelé 78.

Shield suddivision: Chef 2, Abyss 5, Point 8. — Enamels-Metals - Ancient: Or 1, Silver 2, Gules 3, Green 4, Azure 5, Sable 6. - Modern: Steel 7, Iron 8, Purpre 9, Gray 10, Orange 11, Natural 12. — Skinner's: Ermine 13, Couter ermine 14, Vaire 15, Couter vaire 16, Vaire pal 17, Speck 18. — Arabesks: Ancient 19-20, Modern 21-22. — Principal figures: Pal 39, Band 42, Barre 45, Chef 47, Champagne 54, Fasce 57, Canton 58, Bordure 76.

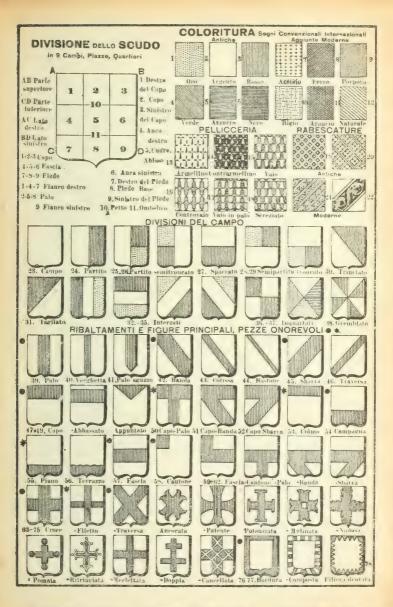
SE. 4

Subdivisão de Escudo: Cabo 2, Abysmo 5, Punta 8. — Esmaltos-Metals - Antiguo: Ouro 1, Argento 2, Golos 3, Verde, Azul 5. Negra 6. - Moderno: Acciro 7, Ferro 8, Purpera 9, Pardo 10, Larangia 11, Natural 12. — Polles - Armélino 13, Contraarmelino, 14. Veiros 15, Contra veiros 16, Veiros pala 17. — Arabescos: Antiguo 19-20. Moderno 21-22. — Principal figuras: Pala 39, Bânda 42, Tranca 45, Cabo 47, Champanha 54, Cantao 58, Orlo 76.

6.00

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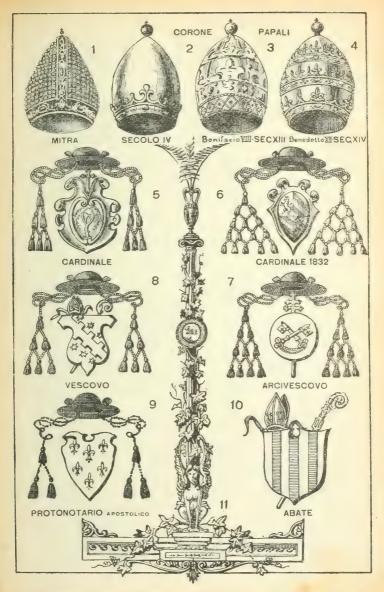


Salamandra Reale.



Regina Claudia

Cifre Castello di Blois.



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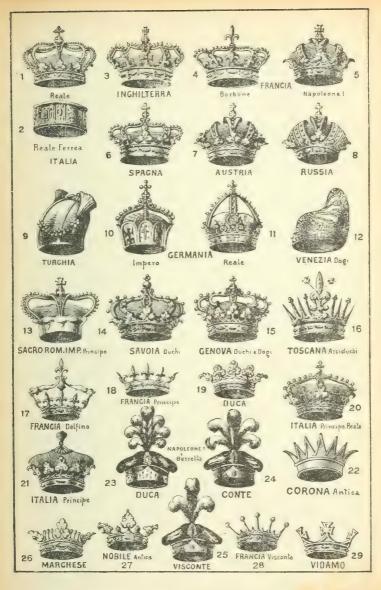
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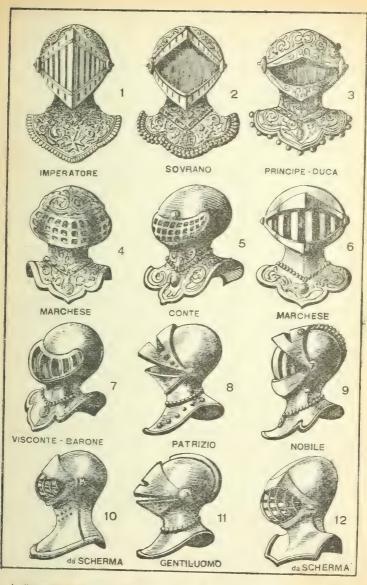
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Scudi

Rinascenza



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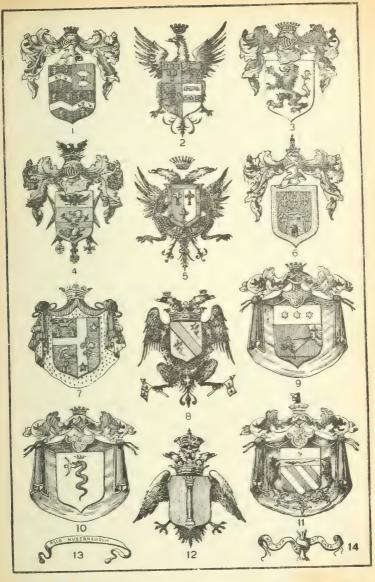
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Francesco I. Castello di Blois



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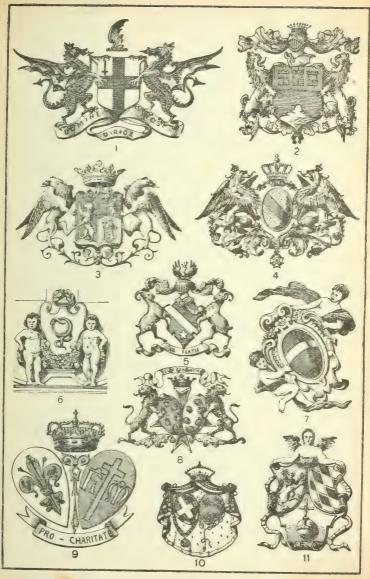
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i.ucca. - Palazzo Bernardini. Secolo XVI.

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Prato. - Villa Bottini. - Stemma Sec. XVI.

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Acquasantiera
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Barbagianni Disegno Giapponese.



Ostia - Porta del Castello Stemma della Rovere



Palazzo Barbarossa Gelnhausen

УКАЗАТЕЛЬ РАЗЛИЧИЫХЪ МОТИВОВЪ

Вырвзанныхъ, Выдавленныхъ, Нарпсованных, Вытканныхъ и Вылвиленныхъ, Которые Послужатъ для Заполненія Угловъ, Треугольниковъ, Квадратовъ, Црямоугольниковъ Ромбовъ, Трапецій. Пятиугольниковъ, Шестпугольниковъ, Эввздъ, Кругоъ, Полукруговъ, Записисъ, п. т. д.

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Composizioni Scolastiche Americane.
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Rinascenza. — Parigi. - Biblioteca Nazionale. Cartella.

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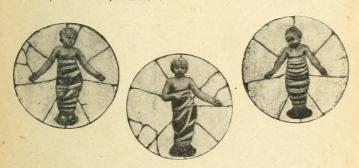
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Firenze. — Spedale degli Innocenti. Terrecotte smaltate Luca della Robbia. Rinascenza.

(dalla « Guida di Firenze » di A. GARNERI)

